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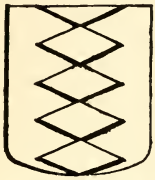

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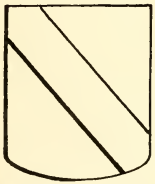
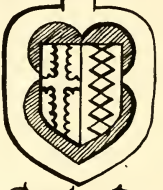
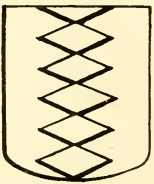
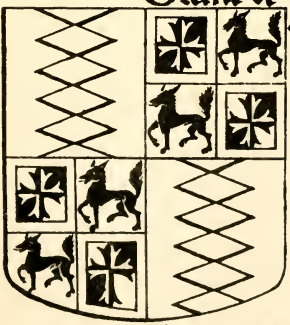
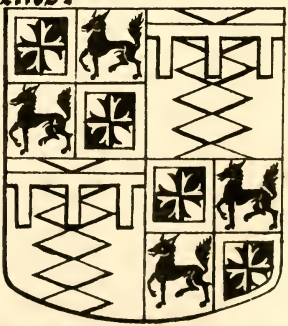






Grosvenor, of Eaton. Seal of Margaret Danyers appended to the Grant of Arms. Danyers, of Bradley.





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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

HISTORIC SOCIETY

OF

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION.

THIRD SERIES—VOLUME VII.

SESSION 1878-79.

LIVERPOOL:
ADAM HOLDEN, 48, CHURCH STREET.
1879.

LIVERPOOL:
T. BRAKELL, PRINTER, 58, DALE STREET.

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ROYAL INSTITUTION,
LIVERPOOL, *1st July, 1879.*

At a Council Meeting of the HISTORIC SOCIETY, held in the Royal Institution, Liverpool, 17th April, 1879, a proposal was made by the Hon. Secretary, to preface the forthcoming volume of the Transactions with the following remarks, upon the nature of the work which the members of the present Council propose that the Society shall undertake, for the future, so far as their jurisdiction extends.

At this time, when there are so many active Societies in Liverpool for the advancement of science, literature, and art, it seems important that the only Society in the town for the promotion of history and archæology, should not be behindhand, either in definitely understanding its mission, or in duly fulfilling it, so that it may deserve the respect and support of public opinion.

The original mission of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire was no doubt to bring together those who were interested in local and general history and archæology, and to publish such communications from the members as would be serviceable to literature. But it was found necessary to extend the sphere of operations, and to meet a variety of tastes. Other subjects, such as political economy and natural history, were introduced at times in the Society's Proceedings.

While the Council know that this comprehension was valuable, at a time when other societies did not offer opportunity for the discussion of such subjects, they feel it to be their duty, under the altered circumstances, to concentrate the efforts of the Historic Society upon strictly historical and archæological lines. They consider that the comprehensive character of the work done by the other learned societies in the town is an excuse and opportunity for this concentration, which is not without many advantages. They consider too, that as the Historic Society has been dependent in a

great measure upon the support which it has received from the country members, and those beyond the two counties, it is only due to them that the prominent feature of the Society's work, and the prevailing matter in the Society's volume, should bear upon historical and archæological matters, principally local, but also general.

Two points may be urged against this view of the mission of the Historic Society :—first, that the matter will not be forthcoming to engage the Society, and second, that it will be so exclusively archæological, that members will retire from it who desire to be more generally provided for. Against these difficulties it may fairly be urged :—first, that private individuals are constantly publishing matter which the Society might have spared them the expense of doing; and second, that the comprehensive scheme of working the Society can hardly be considered a test of what success might attend its efforts,—as it was only recently proposed, in consequence of its not attracting members, to wind up the Society altogether.

It will be well, however, in as few words as possible, to look at what might be done in a practical light.

During the present century the study of history has received an unprecedented impetus. This revival may be traced primarily to the cultivation of the public intelligence, and to the scientific status which has been given to archæology. To all branches of historical knowledge has been applied the test of exact scientific inquiry. The countries, monuments, documents, and various remains have been rigidly examined, upon a scientific and not upon a speculative system, and they have yielded an extraordinary harvest. Special societies have been formed, such as the Society of Biblical Archæology, to help forward a special subject; and local societies, such as our own, to work up particular districts.

It is towards this latter work that the Council wish to direct the attention of the members of the Society, and of the public at large. Day by day the steady influences of time and forgetfulness remove the records of the past. The love and preservation of what is worth our keeping does not seem to be always active amongst us. The religious, political, artistic, and social traditions die out, and become of no account, as generation follows generation; and with these traditions vanish the very meaning and significance of the

most noble, beautiful, and venerable things. Take as an instance the Gothic architecture of this country. Where shall we find greater power and beauty than in the mediæval architecture of England? And yet, between the late perpendicular buildings and the Gothic revival of this century, what an immense hiatus occurs! The tradition became lost, and with it went all the attendant Ecclesiastical arts. And if this could happen to so great a science, what may not be the fate of less important traditions?

Look at the histories of the two counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. Consider how dependent such histories are upon the fate of individuals, families, traditions, buildings, monuments, pictures, documents, and numerous other fleeting objects, which can be forgotten, lost, stolen, or destroyed. Consider how imperfect any such histories must necessarily be, until these matters have been properly brought to light, and resuscitated by investigation and comparison; and how any general history of England is dependent upon the completeness and accuracy of these local histories. Look what a transformation has taken place concerning some of the most important matters in English history by the opening up of the documents treasured in the Record Office, and in the hands of private individuals, so that the history has had to be practically rewritten; and how public opinion has enlarged itself, and justice has been done, and prejudice removed.

Now it is well known that both in Lancashire and Cheshire, there exist in the hands of corporations societies and individuals, many houses, traditions, pictures, and documents of great historical importance. In some cases these are objects which seem to be of no account, a corner of an old stained-glass window, with a fragmentary heraldic design; the portrait of an unknown worthy, by a nameless artist; a box of mouldy deeds; a few fragments of rude pottery; a monument in brass or stone; a stone implement or a coin. All these apparently worthless and insignificant matters, each seeming nothing by itself, do conspire, when put together and intelligently compared, towards giving the historian a correct judgment on the fugitive past.

Now, if the work of resuscitating these remains be the duty of any society, it is most certainly the office of the Historic Society. And the Council hope that those who are the possessors

or custodians of any such records will put themselves into communication with the Secretary, that they may be made serviceable and brought to the notice of those who will value them and use them. And it may be safely said that the owners of such specimens,—which are generally unique,—will derive direct benefit from having a record of them in print, when it is remembered how constantly the effects of fire and other accidents in country houses are year by year destroying these valuable remains.

Amongst the objects which are of interest may be mentioned, Ancient British Antiquities—barrows, encampments, groups of large stones, stone and bronze implements, and traces of the Celtic language in the names of places; Roman Antiquities—roads, encampments, villas, pavements, altars, bronzes, coins, &c.; Saxon and Danish Antiquities—Runic crosses, interments, coins, names with a distinctly Saxon or Danish origin; Mediæval and later Antiquities—Gothic architecture in churches or houses, monuments, brasses, armour, plate, manuscripts, either illustrated or plain, vestments, frescoes, stained glass, pottery, and remains of old pot-works, deeds and family documents, medals, pedigrees, embroidery, pictures, parochial registers and churchwardens' accounts, municipal charters and records of proceedings. This imperfect list will give the reader some idea of the materials which the Society is anxious to work up.

In conclusion, the Council of the Historic Society venture to hope, that those who are fortunate enough to possess such antiquities hidden from the public, will be moved to come forward and allow them to be made known, for the benefit of a large class who, working from day to day amid the busy routine of commercial life, gain from a genuine interest in such things the cultivation of their intelligence, and the awakening and widening of their sympathies.

C. T. GATTY,
HON. SEC.

This Volume has been edited by the Honorary Secretary, under the direction of the Council. The authors of papers alone are responsible for the facts and opinions expressed in their respective communications.

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CONTENTS.

Papers marked thus (*) are illustrated.

PAGE.

* The Shields of Arms formerly in the Windows of the Parish Church of Lymm, County Chester, as illustrative of the origin of several local Coats of Arms. By J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A. 1

* Roman Manchester. By W. Thompson Watkin, Esq. 13

A Century of Recusancy, Part I. By the Rev. T. E. Gibson 33

* A Century of Recusancy, Part II. By the Rev. T. E. Gibson 49

Notes, Historical and Antiquarian, relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. By J. Harris Gibson, Esq., Hon. Curator 67

* The Map-History of the Coast, from the Dee to the Duddon. A Search for the Belisama of Horsley. By Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S. 83

* On some Mediæval Pottery lately found in Derbyshire. By Charles T. Gatty, Esq., Hon. Secretary 97

* Proceedings of Session xxxi, 1878-79 105

Report for Session xxx, 1877-78 105

Lenten Notes of the Olden Time 113

An Ancient Deed, referring to Delinquents and Recusants in Cheshire during the reign of Charles II 115

Balance Sheet, Session xxx 118

Donations to the Library 119

New Members elected 120

Index 121

Advertisement iii

Price of Volumes vii

Council and Officers, Session xxxi, 1878-79 viii

List of Members xi

Past Presidents, Secretaries, &c. xxiv

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PLATE.

I. Lymm Arms ..... *Frontispiece.*

II. Bronze Statuette of Jupiter Stator .....to face p. 24

III. Fragment of Wall of the Ancient Castle of Manchester ,, 26

IV. Commission appointing William Blundell to be Captain of Dragoons, 1642 ..... ,, 61

V. "Medii Ævi. Typus, A.D. 1370-1470" ..... ,, 89

VI. Xylographic Map, circa A.D. 1400 ..... ,, 92

VII. Old Portulane and Modern Map ..... ,, 93

VIII. Angular Bearing of Wirrall Shore. (1) Ptolemaic Angle, (2) True Angle ..... ,, 94

IX. Horsley's Belisama ..... ,, 96

X. Pottery from Burley Hill ..... ,, 101

XI. Do. Do. ..... ,, 103

XII. Late Celtic Antiquities ..... ,, 117

LIST OF MEMBERS.

SESSION XXXI, 1878-79.

The first List was dated 23rd November, 1848; all whose names appeared in it are therefore Original Members. Those who have been enrolled as Mayors or Sheriffs have their year of office attached.

The letter *p* denotes that the Members, in connexion with whose names it occurs have read papers before the Society.

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Those marked thus * are Resident. The post town Liverpool is usually omitted.

Those marked thus + are Life Members without payment.

A

p.	Dec. 12, 1872.	ABRAM, W. A., 25, Alma street, Blackburn.
	Feb. 22, 1877.	Adshead, George Hayward, 9, Strawberry terrace, Pendleton, Manchester.
	Nov. 23, 1848.	*Ainslie, Montague*, Grizedale hall, Hawkshead, Windermere.
	Jan. 12, 1871.	Andrews, Frank, Apsley House, Ashton-under-Lyne.
	Dec. 4, 1856.	Ansdell, John, St. Helens.
	Nov. 23, 1848.	Ansdell, Richard, R.A., Lytham house, St. Alban's road, Kensington, London, W.
H.S.	Ches., 1857.	*Atkinson, William*, Southport.
	Dec. 13, 1877.	*Atherton, W., 33, The Temple, Dale street.
p.	Dec. 13, 1877.	Axon, W. E. A., F.R.S.L., Bank cottage, Barton-on-Irwell, near Manchester.

B

	Nov. 2, 1865.	*BAILEY, F. J., L.R.C.P., 51, Grove street, VICE-PRESIDENT.
p.	Dec. 14, 1876.	Bailey, J. Eglinton, F.S.A., Egerton villa, Stretford, Manchester.

Apr. 20, 1876. Bartle, Rev. Geo., D.D., The College, Freshfield.

Feb. 20, 1879. Barton, Richard, West Leigh Lodge, Leigh, near Manchester.

Mar. 6, 1862. *Bazley, Sir Thomas, Bart.*, M.P., Manchester, and Reform Club, London, S.W.

p. Dec. 6, 1849. Beamont, William, Orford Hall, Warrington, Vice-President.

Nov. 23, 1848. *Bell, Henry. Greenfield, West Kirby, Birkenhead.

Feb. 4, 1875. *Bellew, Thomas A., 5, Huntly road, Elm park.

p. Dec. 1, 1864. *Benas, B. L., 5, South Castle street, and 74, Upper Parliament street.

Nov. 23, 1848. *Bennett, William, Sir Thomas's buildings, and Heysham Tower, near Lancaster.

Mar. 7, 1850. Birch, Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart., The Hazles, Prescot.

Nov. 23, 1848. *Blundell, Thomas Weld, Ince Blundell hall, Great Crosby

Dec. 15, 1853. Bossi, Arthur, (Melly, Forget and Co.,) Rumford street.

p. Nov. 23, 1848. *Boult, Joseph, F.R.I.B.A., Exchange buildings, and Parkfield road, Aigburth.

Dec. 13, 1877. Boulton, T. W., Stamford house, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Apr. 15, 1858. *Bower, Anthony, Vauxhall foundry, and Seaforth.

p. Dec. 6, 1855. Bowes, John, Ph.D., F.R.G.S., Warrington.

Mar. 23, 1871. *Brakell, T. F., 58, Dale street, and Warwick villas, Bentley road.

Mayor of Liverpool, 1848-49. Bramley-Moore, John, Hon. Mem. Archæol. Association, Gerard's Cross, Bucks.

Dec. 30, 1854. Brent, Francis, Custom house, and 19, Clarendon place, Plymouth.

p. Mar. 9. 1854. *Bright, Henry Arthur, A.M., Ashfield, Knotty Ash.

Apr. 20, 1876. *Bromley, James, The Homestead, Lathom, near Ormskirk.

May 3, 1849. Brooke, Henry, Ashbrook hall, Church Minshull, Middlewich.

Mar. 6, 1851. *Brooke, Sir Richard, Bart.*, Norton priory, Runcorn.

Feb. 6, 1868. *Brooks, William Cunliffe,* M.P., Barlow hall, near Manchester.

Apr. 4, 1872. *Broughton, Frederick,* Hamilton, Canada.

Mar. 4, 1875. *Brown, Alexander, M.P., Richmond Hill, Liverpool, and Grosvenor gardens, London.

C

Jan. 9, 1879. *Caraher, Hugh, 51, Vine street.

Sept. 5, 1872. Chadwick, David, M.P., 2, Moorgate street, London.

Sept. 5, 1872. *Chester, The Lord Bishop of,* The Palace, Dee Side, Chester.

Dec. 10, 1874. *Clark, Henry, Little hey, Bromborough, and C 7, Exchange buildings.

April 14, 1859. *Clement, Leonard,* Nelson-in-Marsden, near Burnley.

p. Dec. 13, 1877. *Cochrane, Rev. J. H. D., M.A., Claughton, Birkenhead.

Dec. 11, 1873. Cockayne, Andreas E., Congleton.

p. May 24, 1855. *Comber, Thomas, B 13, Exchange buildings.

Mar. 4, 1858. *Crawford and Balcarres, Right Hon. the Earl of,* Haigh hall, Wigan.

Dec. 6, 1849. *Crosfield, Henry, 4, Temple place, and Oaklands, Aigburth.

Nov. 23, 1848. Crosse, Thomas Bright, Shawe Hill, Chorley.

May 2, 1850. Crossley, James, F.S.A., Cavendish place, All Saints, Manchester.

April 4, 1872. Crossley, John, Briar's hey, Rainhill.

D

p. May 2, 1850. *Dawson, Thomas, M.R.C.S. Eng., 26, Rodney street.

April 23, 1857. *Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of,* K.G., D.C.L., F.R.S., Chatsworth, Derbyshire, and Devonshire house, London.

p. Dec. 11, 1873. Dixon, James, F.R.H.S., Ormskirk.

Mar. 9, 1871. *Dod, Joseph, 37, Cheapside, Dale street, and Bebington.

E

p. Dec. 11, 1873. Earwaker, J. P., M.A., F.S.A., Withington, near Manchester.

April 4, 1872. Ebury, The Right Hon. Lord, Park street, Grosvenor square, London, and Moor Park, Rickmansworth, Herts.

Mar. 6, 1862. *Edwards, Edward, Adelaide buildings, Chapel street, and Holly lodge, Fairfield.

Jan. 7, 1851. *Egerton, Hon. Wilbraham*, M.P., Rosthern hall, Knutsford.

Mar. 6, 1862. *Egerton of Tatton, Rt. Hon. the Lord*, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, Tatton park, Knutsford.

p. Nov. 23, 1848. *Egerton, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey*, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., F.G.S., Oulton park, Tarporley.

Dec. 10, 1874. *Espin, the Worshipful and Rev. T. E., B.D., Chancellor of Chester, The Rectory, Wallasea.

Nov. 23, 1848. *Evans, Edward, 56, Hanover street.

Jan. 11, 1872. *Evans, Reginald, 56, Hanover street.

Sept. 5, 1872. Evans, Joseph, Haydock Grange, St. Helens.

F

Feb. 20, 1879. *Fingland, W., High street, Wavertree.

Jan. 10, 1878. Fairclough, J., Warrington.

Jan. 10, 1878. Farish, W., Chester.

ffarington, Miss, Worden hall, Preston.

Jan. 12, 1871. *Ferguson, Wm.*, F.E.S.

April 15, 1858. *Forrest, J. A., 58, Lime street, and 5, Charlesville, Claughton, Birkenhead.

Jan. 11, 1877. *Fownes, Frederick J., Lord street.

May 7, 1857. *Frackelton, Rev. S. S.*, A.M., Magherahamlet, Ballynahinch, Ireland.

Dec. 15, 1853. *Franks, Augustus Woollaston*, A.M., F.S.A., British Museum, London.

G

Dec. 14, 1848. *Gardner, Richard Cardwell, Colonial bldgs., 34, Dale st., and Beechfield, Croxteth rd.

April 19, 1877. Gardiner, Capt. Frederick Walker, Derby street, Ormskirk.

Jan. 7, 1875. *Garnett, Wm.*, Quernmore park, Lancaster.

Nov. 23, 1848. *Gaskell, John Rooth, The Albany, Oldhall street.

p. Dec. 9, 1875. *Gatty, Charles T., 18, Pelham grove, Sefton pk., & Mayer Museum, Hon. Secretary.

April 7, 1870. Geddes, D., Free Library, Blackburn.

April 11, 1867. †*Genn, John Hawke, The Custom House.

p. Feb. 4, 1875. *Gibson, J. Harris, 73, Renshaw street, Hon. Curator.

p. Apr. 17, 1879. Gibson, Rev. T. E., 6, Crosby road, Birkdale, Southport.

p. Nov. 5, 1863. *Gibson, Thomas, Senr., 51, Oxford street.

Feb. 8, 1877. *Gilmour, H. B., Fulwood park, Aigburth.

Mar. 6, 1862. *Gladstone, Right Hon. Wm. Ewart*, M.P., Harley street, London, and Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

Apr. 17, 1873. Gratrix, Samuel, Alport Town, Deansgate, Manchester.

Dec. 4, 1862. *Green, John Henry*, 8, Weighton road, Anerley, Surrey.

Aug. 31, 1854. Grenside, Rev. William Bent, A.M., Melling Vicarage, Lancaster.

Jan. 10, 1878. Grundy C. S., Manchester.

H

Dec. 10, 1874. *Hance, E. W. M., LL.B., L.C.P., School Board office, Dale st., Hon Librarian.

p. Mar. 6, 1856. Hardwick, Chas., 74, Halston street, Hulme, Manchester.

Dec. 13, 1877. †Harrison, James, The Laund, Wallasea.

Feb. 9, 1864. *Harrowby, Rt. Hon. the Earl of*, D.C.L., F.R.S., Sandon hall, Staffordshire, and 39, Grosvenor Square, London.

Apr. 23, 1857. *Hartington, Most Hon. the Marquess of*, M.P., Chatsworth, Derbyshire, and Devonshire house, London.

Dec. 8, 1864. Heald, Thomas, Greenfield, Billinge, Wigan.

Feb. 8, 1877. Heginbotham, Henry, M.R.C.S.E., F.R.G.S., Stockport.

Nov. 23, 1848. *Heywood, James*, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., 26, Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W.

Sep. 5, 1872. *Hinmers, W.*, Cleveland house, Lancaster road, Eccles, Manchester.

Jan. 12, 1871. Hirst, John, Dobcross, Saddleworth, near Manchester.

Jan. 12, 1860. *Holden, Adam, 48, Church street.

Dec. 18, 1856. *Holden, Thomas*, Springfield, Bolton.

Jan. 11, 1872. *Holme, James, 10, Huskisson street.

Sep. 24, 1854. *Holt, William D., Sandfield pk., Stoneycroft.

Feb. 10, 1876. *Horley, Rev. E.*, The Rectory, Sephton.

Sep. 5, 1872. *Hornby, T. D., 3, Brunswick street, and Druid's cross, Wavertree.

Dec. 4, 1856. *Howell, Edward, 26, Church street.

Mayor Lancaster, 1848-50. } Howitt, Thomas, Lancaster.

p. Nov. 8, 1849. **Howson, Very Rev. John Saul,** D.D., The Deanery, Chester, PRESIDENT.

p. Dec. 10, 1857. *Hughes, John R., 17, Tower chambers.

Apr. 6, 1854. Hughes, Thomas, F.S.A., The Groves, Chester.

Mayor Chester, 1851-52. } Humberston, Philip Stapleton, Glan-y-Wern, Denbigh.

p. Nov. 23, 1848. †*__Hume, Rev. Canon__, D.C.L., LL.D., F.S.A., F.R.Soc. North. Antiq. Copenhagen, Corr. Mem. S.A. Scot., M.R.I.A., Member of the Philological Society, and of the English Dialect Society, Hon. Mem. Soc. Antiquaries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, All Souls' Vicarage, Rupert lane.

Feb. 10, 1870. Hyde, John, F.R.S.L., F.R.H.S., 84, George's street, Cheetham hill, Manchester.

J.

Apr. 1, 1852. *JACOB, JOHN GIBBORN, 56, Church street, TREASURER.

Feb. 18, 1875. *Jackson, William Leach, 42, Rupert lane,

Dec. 5, 1861. Jackson, William, Fleatham house, St. Bees.

Nov. 23, 1848. Jacson, Charles R., Barton hall, Preston.

May 3, 1849. *Jones, Morris Charles, F.S.A., F.S.A. Scot., 20, Abercromby square, and Gungrog, Welshpool.

Dec. 2, 1858. *Jones, Robert, 7, Batchelor street.

K

p. May 3, 1849. Kendrick, James, M.D., Warrington.
Nov. 5, 1863. *King, John Thomson, Clayton square.
Dec. 4, 1862. *King, Col. Vincent Ashfield, Point of Ayr, Oxton.

L

Dec. 14, 1876. *Laird, John, Oak house, Grosvenor road, Oxton, and 93, Church street, Birkenhead.
Sep. 5, 1872. **Ledward, Septimus*, The Albany, Oldhall street, and Hill Bark, Frankby.
Nov. 23, 1848. Legh, G. Cornwall, High Legh, Knutsford.
Dec. 1, 1859. *Legh, Captain W. J.*, M.P., Lyme park, Disley, Stockport.
Livesey, Lucilla C., 57, Sefton terrace, Prince's park.

M

Mar. 6, 1862. McCorquodale, Colonel Geo., The Willows, Newton-le-Willows.
Apr. 15, 1858. *McInnes, J., 23, Lightbody street.
p. June 5, 1851. Marsh, John Fitchett, Hardwick House, Chepstow.
Dec. 1, 1864. Marson, James, Hill Cliff, Warrington.
Sept. 5, 1872. *Mason Hugh*, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Feb. 18, 1874. *Mawdsley, James P., 4, Castle street, and 36, Falkner square.
p. Nov. 23, 1848. †*Mayer, Joseph, F.S.A., M.R. Asiat. S., F.E.S., F.R.Soc. North. Ant. Copenhagen, Associé etranger de la Société Impériale des Antiquairies de France, Hon. Mem. SS. Antiq., Normandie, l'Oûest, la Morinie, d'Emulation d'Abbeville, &c., Bebington, Vice-President.
Mar. 20, 1876. *Mercer, T. W., 110, Canning street.
Dec. 3, 1857. Moore, Rev. Richard R., A.M., Cropper's hill, St. Helen's.
p. Nov. 8, 1849. Moore, Rev. Thomas, A.M., Midleton College, County of Cork.
p. Nov. 23, 1848. *Moss, Rev. John James*, LL.D., East Lydford Rectory, Somerset.

Apr. 4, 1872. *Moss, Sir Thomas Edwards, Bart., Otterspool.
Dec. 11, 1856. Myres, John James, 26, Glover's court, Preston.

N

H.S. Ches., 1857. *Naylor, Richard*, Hooton hall, Chester.
Dec. 10, 1874. Nicholson, Edward Joseph, Thelwall lea, Warrington.
Nov. 23, 1848. Nicholson, James, F.S.A., Thelwall hall, Warrington.
Sep. 5, 1872. Norreys, R. H., J.P., D.L., Davy-Hulme hall, Manchester.
Feb. 7, 1878. Nicholson R., Southport.

P

p. Jan. 12, 1871. Paterson, James, Warrington.
Feb. 9, 1871. Pearson, John E., Golborne park, near Newton-le-Willows.
Dec. 11, 1856. *Pedder, Henry Newsham*, 9, Queen's gate, Prince Albert road, South Kensington, London, S.
Mar. 21, 1860. *Petty, Thomas Shaw*, Stockbridge, Ulverston.
p. Jan. 6, 1849. *Picton, James Allanson, F.S.A., Queen bldgs., Dale street, and Sandyknowe, Wavertree.
Dec. 13, 1877. Pierpoint, Robert, Windham club, St. James's square, London.
Nov. 23, 1848. Pilkington, James, Park place house, Blackburn.
Feb. 10, 1853. *Platt, Robert*, Stalybridge.
Feb. 7, 1878. *Potter, Charles, 101, Miles street, Toxteth park.
Mar. 12, 1857. *Preston, Geo. Theo. Robert, 13, Vernon st., Dale st., and Belmont house, Belmont rd.

R

Jan. 9, 1879. *Radcliffe, R. D., Darley, Old Swan.
Dec. 10, 1874. *Rathbone, S. G., Yew Tree house, Allerton.
p. Dec. 29, 1854. Rees, William, 66, Carter street, Greenheys, Manchester.

Feb. 25, 1873. *Richards, W. H., Mellor's buildings, Exchange street East.

Feb. 22, 1877. Ridgway, T. J., Wildersmoor house, Lymm.

April 20, 1876. Rigby, John, 21, Market street, Bury.

Dec. 20, 1855. Robin, Rev. P. R., A.M., Woodchurch, Birkenhead.

Dec. 10, 1874. *Rogerson, George R., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., 5, Cook street.

April 20, 1876. Roper, William O., Lancaster.

p. Nov. 3, 1870. Rylands, John Paul, F.S.A., Highfields, Thelwall, near Warrington.

Sept. 25, 1854. Rylands, Peter, M.P., Massey hall, near Warrington, and 78, Great George's square, London, S.W.

p. Dec. 13, 1854. Rylands, Thos. Glazebrook, F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., Highfields, Thelwall, near Warrington.

Dec. 10, 1874. Rylands, William Harry, Society of Biblical Archæology, 33, Bloomsbury street, London, W.C.

S

Mar. 21, 1872. *Salisbury, Most Noble the Marquess of,* Hatfield, Herts.

Dec. 10, 1874. *Salthouse, Rev. Robt., F.R.G.S., St. James' parsonage, West Derby.

Dec. 6, 1855. *Sandbach W. R., Bank buildings, Cook street, and The Cottage, Aigburth.

Sept. 5, 1872. *Sefton, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire, Sefton house, Belgrave square, London, and Croxteth hall.

June 2, 1853. *Sharp, William,* 29, Albert gate, Hyde park, London.

Nov. 23, 1848. *Simpson, Rev. Samuel,* A.M., Kingston house, Chester.

April 4, 1872. Skelmersdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Lathom house, Ormskirk.

p. April 16, 1863. †Smith, Henry Ecroyd, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Dec. 10, 1874. Standish, Rev. Robert, B.A., Newton-le-Willows.

Jan. 3, 1856. *Staniforth, Rev. Thomas,* M.A., Storrs, Windermere.

Feb. 5, 1863. Steele, Alexander, Sen., LL.D., Strathallan hall, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Feb. 7, 1878. Steele, Alexander, Jun., Strathallan hall, Douglas, Isle of Man.

Smith, E. W. B., Sec. District Co-operative Society, Bury.

April 6, 1876. *Stewart, Rev. Alex., M.A., 29, Sandon street.

Mar. 4, 1852. *Sykes, James, 115, Dale street, 78, Rodney street, and Breck house, Poulton-le-Fylde.

T

Sept. 5, 1872. *Taylor, James*, Whitby hall, Wigan.

Jan. 17, 1867. *Thorp, Henry*, Chatham mills, Lower Ormond street, Manchester.

p. Dec. 8, 1851. *Tinne, John A., F.R.G.S., Briarley, Aigburth.

Jan. 8, 1852. *Torr, John, M.P., Exchange buildings, and Carlett park, Eastham.

Mar. 6, 1879. Turner, Col. William, Broncerns, Carnarvon, N.W.

V

Nov. 23, 1848. *Varty, Thomas*, Stag-stones, Penrith.

p. Dec. 16, 1869. Vaudrey, Benjamin Llewellyn, Tushingham hall, Whitchurch.

April 4, 1872. Vaudrey, Rev. D., Darley Rectory, Matlock.

Dec. 12, 1872. Veevers, R. Woningworth, Fulwood park, Preston.

W

p. Dec. 11, 1873. Waddington, W. A., Piccadilly road, Burnley.

Jan. 10, 1878. Walmsley, J. H., Salford, Manchester.

Dec. 12, 1867. *Walmsley, Gilbert G., 50, Lord street.

Mar. 6, 1851. Warburton, Rowland Eyles Egerton, Arley hall, Cheshire.

p. Dec. 5, 1861. *Waterhouse, Nicholas, Durning road.

p. Dec. 13, 1877. *Watkin, W. T., 39, Plumpton street, Everton.

Feb. 1, 1849. *Webster, George, 6, York buildings, Dale street, and Overchurch hill, Upton.

p. Jan. 3, 1856. *Welton, Thomas A.*, F.S.S., 6, Offerton road, London, S.W.

Mar. 13, 1862.	Westminster, His Grace the Duke of, 33, Upper Grosvenor street, London, and Eaton hall, Chester.
Feb. 6, 1873.	*Whiteman, James Walter, 55, Church street.
Oct. 9, 1854.	Whitley, Rev. John, A.M., Newton rectory, Newton-le-Willows.
	Wilbraham, Hon. Adela M. Bootle, Blyth hall, Ormskirk.
Feb. 14, 1861.	Wilson, J. M., Hardshaw street, St. Helens.
Mar. 7, 1850.	*Winmarleigh, Rt. Hon. Lord*, Winmarleigh, Garstang.
Dec. 7, 1865.	*Wood, R. H.*, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Corr. Mem. Soc. Antiq. de Normandie, Penrhos house, Rugby.
May 7, 1855.	*Woodhouse, John George*, Burg hill, Hereford.

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Sept. 13, 1870. Stokes, George Gabriel, M.A., D.C.L., LL.D., Sec. R.S., Lucasian Professor of Math. in the Univ. of Cambridge, Lensfield Cottage, Cambridge.

Sept. 13, 1870. Tyndall, John, LL.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., Professor of Nat. Philos. Royal Institution, Albemarle street, London.

p. Jan. 20, 1870. Walcott, Rev. Mackenzie E. C., B.D., F.S.A., &c., Præcentor and Prebendary of Chichester, 58, Belgrave road, London, S.W.

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TRANSACTIONS.

THE SHIELDS OF ARMS FORMERLY IN THE WINDOWS OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF LYMM, COUNTY CHESTER, AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ORIGIN OF SEVERAL LOCAL COATS-OF-ARMS.*

By J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

(Read 20th February, 1879.)

IN most of the Cheshire, and in many of the Lancashire, churches, before the great rebellion, when the windows were broken and the monuments defaced, there existed many very beautiful windows of painted glass, containing the figures of the local gentry and their wives, with their shields of arms and monumental inscriptions. These were particularly noticeable in Warrington Church, and in the churches of Wilmslow, Bowdon, and Gawsworth. Indeed, in Gawsworth Church every window must have been literally filled with armorial glass, and on the walls between the windows were representations of the heraldic insignia of many local families. The effect of this great quantity of stained glass must have been very striking; and, whilst serving the purpose of decoration, these armorial windows also recorded facts which, thanks to the persons who copied the arms and inscriptions before they were destroyed, have been, and will be, of great service to modern genealogists and local historians.

* The writer is much indebted to Wm. Langton, Esq., for a number of valuable suggestions since this paper was in type.

The arms in the windows of Lymm Church, when they were copied, were few in number; it is not possible, therefore, to illustrate more than to a very small extent the value of old shields of arms as helps to the elucidation and illustration of local family history. But, if we cannot use the old Lymm shields to point out some new fact in local genealogy, they can at least be made to shew that they record the former existence and alliances of several gentle families, long since forgotten in the every-day world in the very district in which they lived, and also to illustrate how certain coats-of-arms originated from others, and how our ancestors made their shields and standards bear silent testimony to their descent from some ancestor whose lands they inherited, or of whose actions they had reason to be proud.

In 1580 and 1592 notes were taken of the arms in the Lymm Church windows, both being probably made by Thomas Chaloner (he certainly made those in 1592), and they seem to have been copied by his friend Randle Holme, of Chester, as they appear in Holme's collections in almost the same words as in Chaloner's. These memoranda, which consist of descriptions and rude drawings, are preserved among the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum.

The Randle Holme family is one well known; but before proceeding to describe the arms, it may be well to give the following brief account of Chaloner and his family, from Mr. Foote Gower's *Materials for a New History of Cheshire*, printed in 1771.

"Our succeeding, or rather still contemporary, collectors form "a family Harmonic Trio; a father, son, and grandson of the "surname of Chaloner, and of the several Christian names, "Thomas, Jacob, and James. Thomas was an arms painter in "Chester about 1594; he knew the value of learning sufficiently "to give his son a better education than he had received himself. "And this son followed the same occupation in Chester, and "made collections about the year 1620. But it was James, the "grandson, who reflected the greatest credit upon his family, by "a very concise, accurate, and sensible account of the Isle of

"Man, printed at the end of King's Vale Royal in 1656. . . . .
"The Antiquarian Collections of all three are valuable."

The notes preserved in the Harleian MSS. are as follow, and are printed in italics, the words in ordinary type being necessary additions.

HARL. MS., 2151, FO. 76.

Lymme Church, 1580 and 1592.

In sevral places of the said church are these coates of arms.

Drawings of seven shields of arms, of which the following are descriptions :—

I.—Two chevrons and on a canton a mullet for *Modburley*.

II.—Gules a pale fusilly argent, for *Lymme*.

III.—Azure a bend or, for *Grosvenor*.

IV.—Argent six lioncels rampant 3, 2 and 1, sable for *Sauage*.

V.—Quarterly, first and fourth grand quarters, gules a pale fusilly argent for *Lymme;* second and third grand quarters quarterly, 1st and 4th quarterly argent and sable, a cross patonce counterchanged, within a bordure or, for *Eaton alias Hawardyn*, 2nd and 3rd argent a wolf passant sable, for *Wolston*. Underneath this drawing is written :—*in other places Eatons coate with the ermine border*.

VI.—Quarterly first and fourth grand quarters, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Eaton* or *Hawardyn* as above ; 2nd and 3rd, *Wolston* as above; second and third grand quarters, *Lymme* as above, but with a label of three points azure. Underneath this drawing is written :—*Hawardyne coate thus Impaled* [*i.e.*, quartered] *without any ermine border as . . . . Mr. Woodnoth's booke of church notes menconeth*.

VII.—Quarterly, first and fourth, argent, an ass's head erased sable, in chief a crescent of the last, for *Hocknell of Prenton;* second, argent, on a bend sable three spear heads of the field, for *Prentton;* third, sable three crescents, 2 and 1, argent, for *Gleave*. CREST : On a wreath, a stag's head argent, attired or, transfixed through the nose with an arrow of the last, feathered of the first.

HARL. MS. 2129, FO. 42.

In the p'ish Church of Lymme Co. Cestr. 1592 p'. T. Chaloner.

1. *In a windowe standith A* [argent] *2* ⋀ [two chevrons] *g.* [gules] *on a canton g.* [gules] *a* [drawing of a mullet] *or, for Fitton & is gausworth cote.*

2. *In an other window g.* [gules] *a pale fusuley A.* [argent] *for Lymme.*

3. *In an other b* [azure] *a* ⧹ [bend] *or for Grosvenor.*

4. *In an other Savage.*

5. *In an other Lymme.*

6. *Hocknell of Prenton, S.* [sable] *a horse head eraz.* [erased] *sa* [sable] [drawing of a crescent] *o.* [or.]; *2 cote, A.* [argent] *on a* ⧹ [bend] *s.* [sable] *3 speare heads ar.* [argent] *for Printon; 3 cote Sable 3* [drawing of a crescent] *A.* [argent] *for Gleaue. Crest a buck heade eraz. attired Or shott throgh nose wth an arrow pp.* [proper].

7. *A drawing* of the quartered shield described above, No. V.

There is another account of these arms in Harl. MS. 2120 fo. 1, which is a copy of Chaloner's notes taken in 1592.

We have then to deal with seven coats of arms, which are respectively called :—

a. "Modburley," or "Fitton & is Gausworth cote."

b. "Lymme."

c. "Grosvenor."

d. "Savage."

e. The quartered coat marked V in Harl. MS. 2151, and apparently 5 in Harl. MS. 2129. (Hawarden.)

f. The quartered coat marked VI in the former and 7 in the latter. (Hawarden.)

g. "Hocknell of Prenton."

a.—Modburley or Fitton.

Mobberley of Mobberley bore a very similar coat to this, but the canton was charged with a cross-crosslet fitché or, whereas in this the canton is charged with a mullet.

By "Fitton & is Gausworth cote," Chaloner meant Fitton of Gawsworth, who bore the arms of Orreby of Gawsworth. In 1316-17 Thomas Fitton, younger son of Edmund Fitton of Bolyn, in Wilmslow parish, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Orreby of Gawsworth. (Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, I, 50.) But the coat is neither Fitton's nor Orreby's, though it closely resembles the latter (Argent two chevrons and a canton gules). It is really the well-known *ancient* coat of the Warburtons of Arley, still quartered by that family, and appears on the seals of—

Sir Geoffrey de Werburton, senior, 1347—1359.
Sir Geoffrey de Werburton, junior, 1359—1383.
Peter de Werburton..... 1412.
Sir Geoffrey de Werburton, son of Peter... 1446.

The canton was occasionally charged with a trefoil slipped, and so appears on the seal of Sir Geoffrey* in 1383, but the trefoil was probably regarded only as a temporary difference.

That this coat, as well as the Mobberley one, was founded upon that of Orreby is extremely probable, and it seems likely that there was some connection between the Orrebys and the Duttons before the latter took the name of Warburton; but it is not my intention in this paper to attempt a history of the Warburton arms, for the subject seems of sufficient interest for a separate paper.

The connection of the Warburton family with Lymm Church is proverbial; for we have the proverb

"As ill to part as Lymm from Warburton,"

spoken of two things which ought always to be together.†

The Warburtons have been patrons of a moiety of Lymm Church from a very remote period, as may be seen in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* and other works.

* Mr. Beamont's *Engravings of Local Seals.*

† When the present proprietor, Mr. Dewhurst, purchased the mediety of Lymm attached to Warburton, the technical difficulties which arose in accomplishing the transfer verified the force of the old proverb. (Mr. Langton)

b.—Limme.

The arms of the family of Limme of Lymm, anciently borne by the West Hall Branch of the Leghs of High Legh, and the foundation of the arms of the families of Danyers, of Bradley Hall in Appleton, (and their descendants the Daniells of Tabley, and the Daniells of Daresbury ;) the Savages of Clifton, and also possibly the foundation of the coat of arms attributed to the Hawardens.

Agnes de Legh, daughter and heiress of Richard de Legh of High Legh, had three husbands :—

1. Richard de Limme, younger son of Hugh de Limme, who took the name of Legh after his marriage, and bore for arms *Gules a pale fusilly argent.* The seal of Thomas de Legh, son of Richard and Agnes, exhibits these arms. This seal is engraved in Ormerod's *History of Cheshire.* At a later period, the Leighs of the West Hall in High Leigh had *Or a lion rampant gules* assigned to them as their arms.

2. William de Hawardyn, who is said to have borne *Argent a bend fusilly sable*, a coat possibly founded on that of Limme, but I have not met with any early example of this bearing. William and Agnes had a son, Ralf de Hawardyn, reputed ancestor of the Hawardens of Hawarden, co. Flint, and Woolston co. Lancashire.

3. William Venables, of Bradwall, whose son John took the name of Legh, but bore the Venables arms *Azure two bars argent* differenced by *a bend gules.* From this marriage descended the following families :—

Legh of Booths, who bore the coat just described.*

Legh of Baguley, who changed the red bend into a black one.

Legh of Adlington, who ultimately bore the Venables coat, with *a bend over all counter compony or and gules.*†

Legh of Isall, Cumberland, who bore *Azure two bars or, over all a bend counter compony of the last and gules.* (Visitation of Cumberland.)

* Ormerod. † Shields at Adlington Hall, &c.

Legh of Beechton, who retained the red bend, but charged it with *three pheons argent.**

Legh of Lyme, who bore *Gules a cross engrailed argent*, which will be explained hereafter.†

Legh of Bruche, who bore *Azure two bars argent, in chief three coronets or, over all a bend counter compony of the last and gules*, granted by Sir William Dugdale in 1664.

Legh of Ridge, who bore the Lyme coat with a *black mullet* on the cross.‡

Leigh of Stockwell, who bore the Lyme coat within *a bordure engrailed argent.*‡

Agnes de Legh had, by her first husband, Richard de Limme *alias* Legh, as well as the son Thomas de Legh already referred to, a daughter of her own name, (who would bear for arms her father's and her brother's coat *Gules a pale fusilly argent.*) This Agnes de Legh, junior, was married to William Danyers, or De Anyers, and their son Thomas Danyers changed the colours of the arms borne by his mother's family, and bore *Argent a pale fusilly sable.* Thomas Danyers, the son, by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Adam de Tabley, was the father of Sir Thomas Danyers, who distinguished himself at the Battle of Crecy, by relieving the standard of Edward the Black Prince when he was hard pressed by the enemy, and taking prisoner the Count de Tankerville, chamberlain to the French King. These services were rewarded by a grant, which was replaced, after Sir Thomas's death, by a grant of Lyme to his daughter Margaret and her husband Piers Legh. Long after this time, in commemoration of Sir Thomas Danyers' gallant conduct, the Leghs of Lyme had granted to them, as an augmentation, *On an inescocheon sable semée of estoiles, an arm embowed in armour, elbow downwards, the hand proper holding a bannersilver.*

The moat which still all but surrounds Bradley Hall is in a wonderful state of preservation. The present Bradley Hall is a small farm house erected within the last fifty years, but is

* Ormerod. † Seals, &c. ‡ Burke's Armory.

interesting, as it stands upon the site of the house to which Sir Thomas retired after the battle of Crecy, and where he probably died. Sir John Danyers of Grappenhall, brother to Sir Thomas, was also a soldier, and had a grant from the crown; he bore for arms *Argent on a pile fusilly* (a pale became a pile in early heraldry when drawn on a long pointed shield) *sable a cross-crosslet fitché of the field*, and these arms appear on his seal.*

Another differenced Danyers coat, *Argent a pale fusilly sable within a bordure bendy sinister of the first and second*, was formerly in one of the windows of Daresbury Church, along with shields of Dutton, Norres, Tabley (*Argent a chevron between three ducks sable*), Danyers (the plain coat undifferenced), and Warburton ancient). Another Danyers seal is differenced by a bendlet, in 1359.

On the death of Sir Thomas, his daughter Margaret became his sole heiress: she had three husbands.

1. Sir John Radcliffe, who had not any issue by her.

2. Sir John Savage of Clifton, by whom she had a son, John Savage. It was to this John that his mother, then the wife of Piers Legh, sealing the document with the arms of Legh and Danyers impaled (see plate), granted the Danyers arms in 1415; and this coat, without any difference, as well as the white unicorn's head, the crest of Sir Thomas Danyers, was borne by the Savages until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when they had granted to them *Argent, six lioncels rampant, three, two and one, sable*, with a lion's jamb issuant from a ducal coronet for their crest.

The grant† was made in the form following:—

"*A tous cieux qui Cestes l'res*‡ *verront ou orront Margareta que*
"*fut la femme de Jean Savage fille et heire A Thomas Daniers ch'r*§
"*salut en dieu Saches que moy auoir donne et grante et p' Ceste ma*
"*presente Charte confirme a John Sauage mon fitz aisne et a ses*

* MS. Pedigree. On other seals of Sir John Danyers' the coat is without any difference, and is surmounted by the horse's or unicorn's head.

† From a MS. volume lent to me by my friend Mr. Earwaker, F.S.A.

‡ Lettres. § Chevalier.

"*heires a tous iours mes Armes entiers que a moy descenderont*
"*apres le mort de le dit Thomas mon pere comme a sa fille et heire.*
"*A auoir tener et porter lez ditz Armes ove* toutz leures apprtenances*
"*et tout ceo† que a ditz armes apartient en Chascun maniere lieu a*
"*leur plaisir quil tiennet de moy et mes heires au dit John mon fitz*
"*et a sez heires a tous iours. En tesmoinaige de quelle chose a Cest*
"*ma presente Charte Jay mis mon scalle donne le dimanche procheine*
"*apres la feste del translacon de Scint Thomas le Martier Lan de*
"*Reigne le Roy Henry quint puis le Conquest tierce.*"

SEAL: An impaled shield of Legh and Danyers.‡

After the death of her second husband, Sir John Savage, to whose son the grant of arms was made, Margaret married Piers Legh, younger son of Robert Legh of Adlington, her kinsman;§ The Leghs of Adlington at this time seem to have borne the arms of de Corona, a family whose heiress Peter's ancestor had married; or, if they did not bear the Corona coat pure and simple, they bore a close approximation to it. The Corona coat was *Azure a chevron between three coronets or*, and the Adlington Leghs are reputed to have borne *Azure a plate between three coronets or, all within a bordure argent.* In later times they had assigned to them by the heralds *the Venables coat with a bend compony or and gules.*

Piers Legh being a younger son, left the arms used by his elder brother, and took those of his mother, Matilda de Norley, *Gules a cross engrailed*, and his descendants bore this with various marks of cadency.

The Leghs of the West Hall, High Legh, were patrons of a moiety of Lymm Church, hence their arms were placed in the windows.

c.—Grosvenor.

The ancient arms of the Grosvenors of Eaton, near Chester, borne by them before 1389, when, after the celebrated Scrope

* Avec. † Choses. ‡ See the plate.
§ He was descended from Agnes de Legh's third husband.

and Grosvenor trial, the arms *Azure a bend or* were awarded to the Scropes, and the Grosvenors had assigned to them the golden wheat sheaf on a blue field, borne by their descendant the present Duke of Westminster. This pane of glass must, from the period at which the trial took place, have been very ancient.

d.—Savage.

Chaloner, in his notes, does not say what these arms were. Holme distinctly states that the shield displayed the six lions rampant already referred to. It is almost certain, however, that Holme was wrong in his statement, and that the coat was really *Argent, a pale fusilly sable*, and commemorated some member of the Danyers family, of Bradley Hall, near Lymm, or possibly one of the Savages of Clifton. My reason for supposing this to be the case is, that the coat of the six lions was only granted to the Savages in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and it is much more probable that the older coat would appear in the church with the other old arms, even if a Savage, and not a Danyers, was intended to be commemorated.*

The origin of the Danyers or Savage coat has been already explained.

e. and f.—Hawarden of Woolston, near Warrington.

These two shields, there cannot be any doubt, are intended for the arms of a Hawarden and his eldest son, but both the ancient and modern arms of the family are wanting, and in their place is the old Limme coat, borne by the first husband of the Hawardens' ancestress Agnes de Legh. The glass probably commemorates John Hawarden of Woolston, who married Helen Hulton, and their son, Adam Hawarden, who married Alice, daughter of William Norreys of Speke, and died 6th February, 1597, leaving seven daughters and coheiresses:—1, Anne Hawarden; 2, Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Standish of Standish;

* Mr. Langton suggests the possibility of the grant of the lioncels to Savage being a recognition of an ancient right, as the family was one of some distinction before the alliance with Danyers.

3, Jane, wife of Thomas Flower; 4, Margaret, wife of Richard Ashton of Bamfurlong; 5, Ellen, wife of Richard Standish, jun.; 6, Isabella, wife of Hugh Adlington; and 7, Clemence Hawarden.*

The transposed quartered quarter of Eaton and Woolston was brought into the Hawarden shield by the marriage of John Hawarden of Hawarden, co. Flint, (great great grandfather of Adam), with Annabel, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Woolston of Woolston. (Visitation of Lancashire, 1567.) The black wolf of Woolston should, of course, come before the Eaton coat.

A much more correct armorial achievement of the family formerly existed in a window in the chancel of Warrington Church. The blazoning of this shield is :—*Quarterly 1st Argent, guttée de poix a fesse nebulé sable.* [Hawarden, modern.] *2nd, Argent, a bend fusilly sable.* [Hawarden, ancient; sometimes called Legh of High Legh, ancient.] *3rd, Gules, a pale fusilly argent.* [Lymme and Legh.] *4th, Quarterly 1st and 4th argent a wolf passant sable.* [Woolston of Woolston.] *2nd and 3rd, Quarterly argent and sable, a cross patonce counterchanged.* [Eaton.] This last quarter sometimes is given with a *bordure or*, and sometimes with *a bordure ermine.*

The close proximity of Lymm and Woolston would account for the appearance of the Hawarden arms in the Lymm windows: the family probably also held property on the Cheshire side of the Mersey.

g.—Hockenhull of Prenton, in Wirral Hundred.

In Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* there is a good pedigree of this family. It was founded by the marriage of Henry Hockenhull, second son of John Hockenhull of Hockenhull, in Edisbury Hundred, with Agnes, daughter and heiress of Thomas Gleave of Prenton. "In the reign of Edward III, William de Prenton "was lord of this township. The Prentons terminated in a female "heir, who brought the manor in marriage to the Gleyves." (Ormerod.) It will be seen that in the Lymm window the

* Culcheth Deeds.

Gleave and Prenton quarters are transposed. The window was probably glazed about the time of Henry VII, but the connection of the Hockenhulls with Lymm is not clear.

I will now close my already too long account of these old panes of glass by expressing a hope that some other member of the Historic Society may find the subject of sufficient interest to induce him to investigate some of the doubtful points referred to in my paper, in order that more satisfactory results may be obtained.

ROMAN MANCHESTER.

By W. Thompson Watkin, Esq.

(Read February 6th, 1879.)

SITUATED at the junction of a number of Roman roads, the Roman station of *Mancunium*, as it is called in the tenth Iter of Antoninus, or *Mamucium*, as it is called in the second Iter of the same author, must have been a place of considerable importance. But unlike the other two *castra* in the county which I have described to the Society (Lancaster and Ribchester), it has been, with the exception of a jealously-guarded small fragment of its wall, entirely obliterated from view. Warehouses, streets, and a canal occupy its site. It has been to antiquarians the key town to the Roman stations of the neighbourhood; no doubt as to its identity, unless that which has arisen from the difference in the orthography of the second and tenth Iters, having occurred. But this difference is more apparent than real, for the same thing occurs in the Antonine Itinerary with regard to other Romano-British towns. Thus, in the fifth Iter, we have a town between Lincoln and Doncaster called *Segelocum;* in the eighth Iter, the same place is distinctly called *Agelocum.* In the sixth Iter, we have a place between *Ratae* and *Margidunum* called *Veromctum;* in the eighth Iter, the same place is called *Vernemetum.* In the same manner the *Legeolium* of the fifth Iter is the *Lageeium* of the eighth. There is no greater difference between the *Mamucium* of the second Iter and the *Mancunium* of the tenth, than in the examples I have quoted; and the distance from *Condate* being in each Iter the same, together with other evidence, there can be no doubt of their being one and the same place.

As to the position and dimensions of the *castrum*, we are obliged to rely upon earlier writers. In addition to the *castrum* proper, situate at Castle Field, there appears to have been a supporting and smaller outpost, on what is now called Camp Field. The former is described by Camden thus :—"In a neigh-"bouring park, belonging to the Earls of Derby, called *Alparc*, "I saw the foundation of an old square fort, which they call "*Mancastle*, where the river *Medloc* joins the Irwell. I will not "say that this was the ancient *Mancunium*, the compass of it is "so little ; but rather that it was some Roman station." He then describes an inscribed centurial stone which he saw there, and which I shall notice hereafter. (Gibson's Camden, p. 965.)

Dr. Stukeley, who visited Manchester about 160 years ago, says—"A Roman *castrum* was on the west side, going for Chester "by Stretford, and on the northern bank of the river Medlock. "It is a small piece of level ground, somewhat higher than that "around it. It does not cover the whole piece, but is a square, "five hundred feet one way, four hundred the other ; nor can it "be said to be ditched about, but the ground beside it for some "distance is manifestly removed into the castle and spread along "its verge, not as a regular *vallum*, but sloping inwards ; by this "means the area of it is higher on the sides than in the middle, "and the exterior ground is lowered around to the foot of the "castle, which is steep like the side of the *vallum*. Upon this "edge there has been a wall quite round ; the foundations of it "are to be discovered almost everywhere, in some places large "parcels of it are left, but not above ground. Now they call it "the Castle Croft." He further adds that the Medlock ran near it, but not close enough for defence, and that the Irwell coming, the town ran on the west side of it, and there joined the Medlock. He says that it was a quarter of a mile from the then town of Manchester.

Horsley, in his *Britannia Romana*, also says that it was a quarter of a mile from the town.

But it is to the Rev. J. Whitaker, in his *History of Manchester*, that we are indebted for the first clear account of the state of the

Roman *castrum* during the latter half of the last century. In the second edition of this work, (1773) vol. i, p. 45, he tells us that the wall of the *castrum* had a foundation of paving stones, (he evidently means boulders) bedded in clay. "This I ascertained "on opening the stationary wall in two parts of it. I cut it down "from the surface to the center (*sic*) and from the center to the "base, in order to see the curious construction of it within and "below, and found all the lime-laid parts in both, rising from two "layers of stones cemented with clay." At p. 46, he says—"But "the Roman walls at Manchester were not uniformly founded on "the same sort of cement. The western was laid on two beds "of blue clay, the lower nearly a foot in depth, and remarkably "stiff and solid. But the southern was laid in two courses, not "of actual clay, but of clay and sand incorporated together." On the same page, he says that the wall was seven or eight feet wide at the base, while at p. 49, he tells us that "the whole station "was an irregular parallelogram. The parallel sides were equally "right lines and equally long, but the corners were rounded." (This last feature occurs at most of the Roman stations in Britain.) He further says, that the Roman station had been built within a previous British entrenchment, and was much smaller. "And "while this contained nearly thirteen acres of our statute measure, "that included only about five acres and ten perches, or 24,500 "square yards." I am inclined to think that what Whitaker considered a British camp, was in reality only the suburban buildings of the Roman *castrum*, which had eventually an earthen entrenchment thrown up around them, or possibly a wall.

Mr. Whitaker then gives us the following interesting account of the then state of the *castrum* :—"The eastern side, like the "western, is an hundred and forty" [yards, w. T. w.] "in length, "and for eighty yards from the northern termination the nearly "perpendicular rampart still carries a crest of more than two in "height. It is then lowered to form the great entrance, the "*porta practoria* of the camp; the earth there running in a ridge, "and mounting up to the top of the bank about ten in breadth. "Then rising gradually as the wall falls away, it carries an height

"of more than three for as many at the south-eastern angle. "And the whole of this wall bears a broken line of thorns above, "shews the morter (*sic*) peeping here and there under the coat of "turf, and, near the south-eastern corner, has a large buttress of "earth continued for several yards along it.

"The southern side, like the northern, is an hundred and "seventy-five in length. And the rampart sinking immediately "from its elevation at the eastern end successively declines till, "about fifty yards off, it is reduced to the inconsiderable height "of less than one. And about seventeen farther there appears "to have been a second gateway, the ground rising up to the "crest of the bank for four or five at the point. * * * One "on the south was particularly requisite * * in order to afford "a passage to the river. But about fifty-three yards beyond the "gate the ground betwixt both falling away briskly to the west, "the rampart, which continues in a right line along the ridge, "necessarily rises till it has a sharp slope of twenty in length at "the south-western angle. And all this side of the wall, which "was from the beginning probably not much higher than it is at "present, as it was sufficiently secured by the river and its banks "before it, appears crested at first with an hedge of thorns, a "young oak rising from the ridge and rearing its head consider- "ably over the rest, and runs afterwards in a smooth line nearly "level for several yards with the ground about it, and just per- "ceptible to the eye, in a rounded eminence of turf.

"At the south-western point of the camp the ground slopes "away on the west towards the south, as well as on the south "towards the west. And the third side still runs from it nearly "as at first, having an even crest about seven feet in height, an "even slope of turf for its whole extent, and the wall in all its "original condition below. About an hundred yards beyond the "angle was the *Porta Decumana* of the station, the ground visibly "rising up the ascent of the bank, in a large shelve of gravel, "and running in a slight but perceivable ridge from it.

"And beyond a level of forty-five yards, that still stretches on "for the whole length of the side, it was bounded by the western

"boundary of the British city, the sharp slope of fifty to the "morass below it.

"On the northern and remaining side are several chasms in "the original course of the rampart. And in one of them, about "an hundred and twenty-seven yards from its commencement, "was another gateway, opening into the station directly from the "road to Ribchester. The rest of the wall still rises about five "and four feet in height, planted all the way with thorns above, "and exhibiting a curious view of the rampart below. Various "parts of it have been fleeced of their facing of turf and stone, "and now shew the inner structure of the whole, presenting to "the eye the undressed stones of the quarry, the angular pieces "of rock and the round boulders of the river all bedded in the "morter and compacted by it into one. And the white and "brown patches of morter and stone, on a general view of the "wall, stand strikingly contrasted with the green turf that entirely "conceals the level line, and with the green moss that half reveals "the projecting points of the rampart.

"The great foss of the British city the Romans preserved along "their northern side, for more than thirty yards beyond the "eastern end of it, and for the whole beyond the western. And "as the present appearances of the ground intimate, they closed "the eastern point of it with an high bank, which was raised "upon one part of the ditch, and sloped away into the other."

The smaller fort or outpost was situate at the junction of the Irk, about a mile to the north of the *castrum*.

Dr. Stukeley mentions a gold coin of Otho having been found near the station, and a large Roman ring of gold found in Castle Field. (*Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 55.) In Baines' *History of Lancashire*, (2nd edit. vol. i, p. 268,) we find an abridged version from Whitaker of other discoveries, as follows:—"On the bank "of the *castrum* were found, about 1765, a number of Roman "urns, wrought earthen vessels, a fibula, and several coins, and "a Roman lachrymatory of black glass, half filled with liquid; "without the vallum, several urns and vessels, one inscribed "ADVOCISI" (a well known potter's mark) "on its outer limb,

"were found, and other coins and urns have since been dis-
"covered."

"As late as the year 1769," says Whitaker, "there was an arch
"appearing in the rampart of the Castle Field, a little to the west
"of the north-eastern angle, and the crown of it just rose above
"the ground."

Mr. Whitaker says, at p. 63, vol. i :—"But that large projection
"of the bank of the Medlock, which commences near the south-
"eastern and south-western points of the station, appears to have
"been applied to the most capital uses. Lying within the two
"angles of the camp, and forming an agreeable addition to it, it
"was naturally the site of all the offices. And in 1771 were here
"found some remains of buildings, which the nature of the con-
"struction and the discovery of coins equally marked to be
"Roman.

"A little to the west of the south-eastern angle, and directly
"opposite to the small bridge on the other side of the river, as
"the workmen were levelling the bank for a wharf, and proceeding
"to the east, they came to a large stone like the pedestal of a
"pillar, but all plane on the surface. It was about two feet nine
"inches across at the base, and gradually decreased upwards by
"four stages, as it were, of eight inches, three and a half, one and
"three quarters, and one and an half in length, to two feet three
"inches, two feet, and one foot nine. It was placed on a flooring
"seven or eight inches thick, which was made with pieces of soft
"red rock and bedded in clay. And it was nearly twenty-five
"yards distant from the present edge of the water.

"Eight feet immediately to the east of this was a building,
"equally with the stone about two below the surface of the
"ground, and floored with a Roman cement of morter and
"pounded brick. This was nine inches in thickness, and rested
"on a body of marle, about as many in depth. And the whole
"building was about twenty feet long and ten broad. Nine to
"the east of this was another flooring, two or three lower in the
"ground, and a cake of the same cement and thickness. It lay
"upon loose earth and was covered with flags. And the whole

"was about ten feet broad and thirty long. The exteriour wall of "both buildings was discovered on the northern side, running "parallel with the river. That of the former was about two feet "three inches in thickness, and that of the latter about four. This "rose about three high, and was formed of stones regularly drest, "the upper shallow and the lower deep. And, having extended "nearly in a right line about thirty feet, it then turned in a fair "angle and pointed towards the river. In the former building "was dug up only one flooring; but in the latter three. Below "the pavement described above, and in the loose earth on which "it lay, were found as the pillars of it large blocks of a mill-"stone grit and square tubes of strong tile. And the first floor-"ing lay on all these; the intervals between the tubes and blocks "being entirely filled up with earth. The latter were such as we "have noticed before in the British foundation at another end of "the field, and like them, I suppose, brought down by the floods "of the Medlock. And the former were about sixteen inches in "height and five in diameter, and filled up with morter that had "once been fluid. Three of these were found together, standing "erect, and two of them so formed with projections, as to make "a third by their union. And these and the earth all rested upon "a second flooring, another cake of the same cement, near two "feet in thickness, and lying upon a second bed of rubbish about "three in depth. In the body of this earth, which was covered "with the second flooring all unbroken and entire, were discovered "three or four regular pillars of flag and tile. The first was placed "about six feet to the south of the northerly wall, and the second "about seventeen inches to the south of that. Six feet eastward "was another; and about seventeen inches north of this were "some remains of a fourth. They were composed of a square "flag, then two layers of tile, each tile being about two inches "thick and eight square, and afterwards of flag and tile in four "layers alternately, all laid in morter and pounded brick. And "they rose from twenty-two to thirty-two inches in height, closely "surrounded on every side with loose earth; and lay as it lay "upon a third flooring made of pure and unmixed morter three

"inches in thickness, and having a layer of red sand below on "the natural ground.

"About a yard to the east of the more easterly building was "discovered a third, but all a mere mass of confusion. And in "the broken ruins of it were dug up, a couple of Roman coins, "and three round tubes of tile. These were found in the ground, "with their morter adhering to the outside of them, and each "about sixteen inches in length. They had plainly been formed "in molds, were hooped as it were with circles on the outside, "and narrowed from a diameter about four inches at one end, to "two at the other. And by this means they were calculated to "be, as they were found, each inserted into each and forming "one long pipe."

Whitaker thought that these buildings had formed the *cowstall, slaughter house, and larder* of the garrison! He apparently based this opinion upon the fact, that in one of them were found a quantity of bones of oxen and sheep in a heap. In another was found a knife of iron with a stag's horn handle; and in the most westerly room was the beam of a balance of brass, with a hook at one end. The beam was very slight, being only "capable of "weighing half-a-pound." There was found at the same time an iron chisel, fitted for a handle, which was in Mr. Whitaker's possession; and a number of tiles with round holes in them, and others with a bend for channels.

I take the beam he mentions to have been a steelyard, of which many examples have been found at Roman stations.

In the Watson MSS., preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the discovery of these buildings is alluded to. The passage is in fol. 57 of the MSS., and occurs in a letter from Dr. John Haysgarth, "a physician at Chester," to the Rev. J. Watson, dated Chester, August 12th, 1771, in which, after describing the discovery of a fine hypocaust at Chester, in Bridge Street, it is said:—"From this account you will, I doubt not, "agree with me that was found lately at Castlefield, Manchester, "is the dejecta (*sic*) membra of a Roman hypocaust. For 1st, "the floor is composed of exactly the same materials. Would it

"not be right to perforate the floor, in order to measure the "thickness, and see whether it is not laid on the solid rock? "2nd, The pillars were placed in rows, and are nearly of the "same length, shape, and thickness. 3rd, There are several "square tiles remaining, similar to those which are placed upon "the top of the pillars. 4th, The fragments of broken tile "collected from the rubbish, resemble entirely the roof of the "Chester hypocaust in thickness, especially in being perforated "with small round holes."

From this account it would seem that it was some suburban building, provided with a hypocaust in at least one of the rooms that had been laid bare.

Whitaker tells us that about the same time, "at the south-western projection," a large heap of round stones, as if collected in readiness for being discharged from *ballistae*, had been found.

The next discovery in the neighbourhood was that of a gold *bulla*, which was found in May, 1772, close to the second lock of the Irwell, and about two miles from Castle Field, in deepening the channel for the passage of the boats. It was buried about a foot deep in a ridge of gravel. In form it represented a segment of a circle, and was highly ornamented. A hollow tube ran along its upper border, for the purpose of holding a cord for suspension round the neck. Its intrinsic value was about twenty-three shillings. According to Whitaker, it found its way to the Leverian Museum, that unfortunate receptacle for so many Lancashire antiquities, which have never been heard of since its dispersion in 1806.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, December, 1789, p. 1185, Mr. G. Perry, in a letter dated from Manchester, December 12th, 1789, sends an account and drawings of some other relics found here. The two which are engraved (Pl. II, figs. 4 and 5) are of brass. One is the bust of a man apparently helmeted; it was "hollow in the inside, the workmanship and execution pretty "tolerable; the nails had probably been to fasten it to some-"thing, and were of copper." Mr. Perry suggested that it was a sword handle. The other was "the head and neck of a horse;"

from the bottom of the neck two paws project (as in a sphinx), and from the back of the neck are two wings outstretched. "They were found six feet below the ground, between two large "stones placed horizontally, with several large flat-bottomed brass "dishes, jammed into one another; but were most of them mere "rust. An urn was also found here some time ago, plain, "without any inscription, containing a silver coin of Trajan. "Several Roman ovens also now lie open, cut in the rock; and "near them were found mill stones, the bottoms made of burnt "clay, paterae, black, white, and red. The following coins were "separate, found at different places, Tiberius, in copper; "Augustus, Antoninus Pius, in silver. The urn is now in the "possession of Mr. Barret of this town, an ingenious antiquary."

What has become of the articles named above is unknown. They are probably in some private collection. With the exception of some inscriptions hereafter to be noticed, a long interval elapses before we hear of any further discoveries.

In 1808, there were found by some labourers, when digging, four large pewter dishes, circular in shape. One was 17¾ inches in diameter, and had an ornamented centre. It is engraved by Mr. Lysons in his *Reliquiae Britannico Romanae*, vol. ii, pl. 5. He tells us, that this with two others were presented to him "by Mr. Ford, bookseller, of Manchester, and by him deposited "in the British Museum. A small bit having been taken from one of them a good deal mutilated, was analyzed by Dr. Wollaston, "and found to consist of nearly three parts of tin to one of lead. "Neither of the other two dishes had any ornament; one of "them was 14⅞ inches, the other 20 inches in diameter." From Mr. Lysons' engraving, they would appear to much resemble in appearance a modern soup plate.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1830, there is an account of an ancient well, found in Castle Field. It is there thought to be British, but is evidently one of a class which have previously been discovered at Roman stations. It was four yards below the level of the field, near the canal, was square in form, had four upright posts at the angles, closed in with other logs

placed one upon another, floored in the same manner. The logs were rudely hewn and not sawn, five or six inches in diameter, The foundations of the Roman wall, were found a few yards to the west. A quantity of stones, called "bowlers" locally, were found at the bottom of the well.

Between the years 1829-36, the Castle Field was gradually absorbed for building purposes, and in the excavations necessary for the erection of warehouses, &c., a large number of antiquities were discovered, and afterwards deposited at Worsley Old Hall, at that time the residence of R. H. Bradshaw, Esq., M.P., and many of them are engraved and described in the first volume of Baines's *History of Lancashire* (edit. 1836), p. 158 *et seq.* Among them were a portion of an inscribed altar, a portion of an inscribed tile, and a fragment of a large and elegant inscription, all of which I shall describe hereafter. Portions of two Samian bowls, highly ornamented; three perfect vessels of Upchurch pottery, also a small cup of red pottery; a small leaden bust of a female four inches high, the features much corroded, the hair very distinct, the back of the image flat; a sort of hook rises from the right shoulder, which may represent a sickle. I think the image a steelyard weight. There were also found two iron spear heads, and an iron axe head, ten inches long, two and a-half inches thick at the head, and very heavy; it was much corroded. In addition, there were coins of Vitellius, Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Constantius (it is not said of what metal). Several were in good preservation, but the greater part were much corroded. An iron stylus, seven and a-half inches long, with a spiral twist; a bronze (or copper fibula, two inches long, without the pin; "a circular metallic "brooch (or fibula) inlaid with seven stones as a kind of mosaic "work" (which I doubt is of Roman origin); a small copper or bronze hinge, a brass hair pin, with square head; a bronze ornament, shaped like a bell, two inches in diameter, and nearly the same height, including the ring by which it was suspended; another and smaller ornament of the same shape, said to be of copper, but probably bronze; a bronze ladle, an inch and

a-half long; bronze figures of a horse, an inch and a-half long, and of the head of an antelope, also occur, with a number of metallic circular rings and plates, broken pieces of metal and pottery, several beads of paste, coloured blue, &c., &c.

Baines says, p. 160—"About a month before the discovery of "this altar, a coffin was found, on digging on the opposite side "of the Medlock to Castle Field. The coffin was enclosed "within a casing of red earthenware, and appeared to have been "made of oak, as the grain of the wood might be distinctly seen, "though it was all reduced to a pulpy mass, which soon fell to "dust. Bones were seen in the coffin when it was first opened, "but they crumbled on exposure to the air. The coffin was "about six feet long. The earthenware plates which enclosed the "coffin were twenty inches long, sixteen inches broad, and two "and a-half inches thick, including the rim."

In the year 1839 there was found in Tonman Street (in the neighbourhood of *Camp* Field), when excavating for the foundations of the Hall of Science (lately the Free Library, and now pulled down), a very beautiful statuette in bronze of Jupiter Stator, only five and a-quarter inches in height, and standing upon a bronze pedestal. "When found, one hand contained the thunderbolts of "Jove; in the other was extended a rod. (Pl. II.) These, together "with the pedestal, were unfortunately soon lost." (Proctor's *Memorials of Manchester Streets*, p. 128). It is in the most perfect preservation, and now in the possession of Mr. Leigh, the Medical Officer of Health for the city of Manchester. During the same excavations were found a small silver coin of Trajan, also in Mr. Leigh's possession; and "a massive gold signet ring, having on "a bloodstone a figure of Mercury in intaglio." The latter was formerly in the possession of the late Mr. Charles Bradbury, of the Crescent, Salford; but of its present whereabouts I am not cognisant.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* for October, 1840, gives an account by Mr. Howarth (p. 415) of some further discoveries made in that year. Mr. Howarth says that "all traces of ancient Man-"cunium will shortly disappear, from the excavations and

BRONZE STATUETTE OF JUPITER STATOR. *(Actual size.)*

"alterations that are daily taking place." The discoveries, he says, consisted, in addition to an inscribed tile, "of numerous "fragments of Samian ware, being portions of vases, urns, and "very large circular bowls, the rims on which they stood measur- "ing four and five inches in diameter. They are ornamented in "bold relief with figures of the vine, dolphins, the hound, the "stag, and lions. On one was stamped the word CVPPA." (Dr. Hübner suggests that this was LVPPA, a well known potter's mark.) "There was discovered at the same time a Roman brick, "with fragments of others, and several tiles 12 or 14 inches "square, and 1½ inch thick. * * There was found a mill stone "at the same place, 15 inches in diameter, and 8 inches deep; "weight 58lbs. : this was the upper stone. Another was found in "the same place a short time ago. Both are in my possession."

Mr. Baines, in his *History of Lancashire*, says—"All that now (1832) "remains of the ancient castle of Manchester is the "fragment of an inner wall, about 7 yards long, 2 feet wide, and "27 inches above the surface. This ancient relic consists of "unhewn stone, grouted with a rough kind of mortar as hard as "the stone itself." The mortar was analyzed in 1828, by the celebrated Dr. Dalton, and was found, "on being coarsely pul- "verised and sifted, to form itself into three parts,—first a fine "powder, second a coarser powder, and third round small pieces "like shot of various sizes. The finer powder was found to "contain from 15 to 20 per cent. of carbonate of lime with some "clay and iron, and about 80 per cent. of sand. The other two "parts contained stony particles and lumps, less soluble in acids, "and yielding an inferior proportion of lime. The wall is in rear "of Bridgewater Street, within a foot of the division wall of a "pile of cottages, and in the open space used as a timber yard, "adjoining the Bridgewater canal, from which it is about the "same distance as from the old station of the Manchester and "Liverpool Railway."

Fortunately, this fragment of Roman Manchester still exists. Mr. Procter tells us (p. 100) how the late Lord Francis Egerton, afterwards Earl of Ellesmere, watched its safety during the exca-

vations. "He caused this fragment of the castle wall to be "supported by brickwork, and then legally secured it from future "molestation. * * We have purposely omitted to name the "exact location of the foundation wall, because it stands within "private business premises, and too many curious visitors would "interfere with trade. Another reason may be recorded. If "every thoughtless or over sanguine person were to bring away a "piece of the mortar as a proof of his discovery, the praiseworthy "design of Lord Francis would be defeated, and Manchester "would soon be deprived of its oldest historical relic. It has "been suggested in print that the rare antique should be imme- "diately surrounded by a substantial iron railing, and surely it "well deserveth such cheap preservation."

Mr. Procter gives an engraving of this fragment, as it appeared in 1873.

As to the date of the erection of the station, nothing can be said with certainty. Mr. Whitaker's assertion, copied by subsequent writers, that it was founded by Agricola, A.D. 79, is entirely conjecture. The first time that we hear of it is in the Antonine Itinerary, compiled, as I have endeavoured to prove (*Archæological Journal*, vol. xxviii, p. 112,) *circa* A.D. 138–144. It is apparently mentioned in the Chorography of Ravennas as *Mantio*. The inscriptions found bear no date, though one must have been posterior to the year A.D. 120, for it was erected by a centurion of the 6th legion, which came over to Britain in that year with the Emperor Hadrian. We have also, I think, a fragment of the reign of Septimius Severus.

But though we cannot tell *when* the *castrum* was erected, I think we can get a glimpse of *who* were its builders. We certainly can tell some of the regiments that were in garrison. Amongst the tiles found, there is one of the twentieth legion, the head quarters of which were at Chester. From this fact we can gather, that the twentieth legion were employed in tile making here for building purposes, and thus that they probably erected the fortress. Amongst their successors were the first cohort of the Frisiavones, a people whom Pliny mentions twice as dwelling in Belgic Gaul,

FRAGMENT OF WALL OF THE ANCIENT CASTLE OF MANCHESTER.

and inhabitants of an island at the mouth of the Rhine, between the Maese and Zuyder Zee. The modern "Friesland" still preserves their name. From the Sydenham *tabula*, we find they were in Britain in A.D. 105, in the reign of Trajan; from the Riveling *tabula*, we gather that they were still in our island in A.D. 124, in the reign of Hadrian. Three of the Manchester inscriptions were erected by them, and they have left another at Melandra castle.

Another corps, which we find was stationed at Manchester, was the third cohort of the Breuci, for such I take to be the expansion of the inscription upon the two tiles found stamped C. III, BR., although at Slack, near Halifax, the fourth cohort of the same people use the abbreviation BRE. The only other expansions which can be given, would point to the third cohort of the *Bracarae*, or the third cohort of the Brittones. The first of these, we know from the *tabulae*, was in Britain, though no traces of it have yet been found; but as the cohort bore the additional title of *Augustanorum*, if it were meant to be commemorated on the tiles found, I should expect to find the abbreviation AVG. after the BR. They were a Portuguese people—the modern Braga representing their chief city. The *Brittones* were from the modern French province of Brittany, but it is doubtful whether any cohort of that tribe ever served in Britain.

The inscriptions found on the site of *Mancunium* are, considering the importance of the station, few in number. The first recorded was an altar, found "by the river Medlock" in 1612, and is said by Whitaker to have been 27¼ inches high, and 15¼ inches wide, and nearly 11 inches thick. Horsley, Stukeley, and Whitaker all describe it as being preserved in the garden at Hulme Hall, which would account for its existence until *circa* 1770. Since then, nothing certain has been known as to it, but there is a memorandum in pencil upon the copy of it, in the Chetham Library at Manchester, saying that—"It was afterwards "in the Leverian Museum." This museum was sold and dispersed in London in 1806. Whitaker says that the altar had no focus, and "it has neither capital nor base, and only a large plane in

"front, bordered on either side by a molding (*sic.*) It is charged "with a common praefericulum on the left edge and with a "common patera on the right." The inscription was—

FORTVNAE
CONSERVA
TRICI
L.SENECIA
NIVS.MAR
TIVS.Ɔ LEG
VI.VICT.

This shews that it was dedicated to Fortuna Conservatrix by Lucius Senecianius Martius, a centurion of the sixth legion (surnamed the) Victorious.

Camden tells us that he saw this inscription here—

Ɔ.CANDIDI
FIDES.XX.
IIII

but he evidently misread the commencement of the second line of it, which should be PEDES; the whole reading "Centuria "Candidi, pedes xxiiii;" or, translated, "the century of Candidus [made] twenty-four feet." This refers to building the wall of the *castrum*, and the inscription is one of a numerous class. He also tells us that he had a copy of a similar inscription given to him by the celebrated Dr. Dee, Warden of Manchester College.

COHO. I. FRISIN
Ɔ. MASAVONIS
P. XXIII

This reads—"Coho(rtis) I. Frisiav(orium) centuria Masavonis, "pedes xiii." "The century of Masavo of the 1st cohort of the "Frisiavones [made] twenty-three feet." At the end of the first line the A and V have been liguate, thus, $\overline{AV}$, as in the Melandra Castle inscription; and Camden has read them as N. Both of these stones have long been lost. Very strangely, and quite at variance with his usual sagacity, Horsley took them for sepulchral monuments of centurions!

In 1760 there was found on "the south side of the Medlock, "near Knott Mill," on the left hand from Manchester to Stretford, another stone which appears to be of the same class. The letters, however, are of a most barbarous character, and besides the words "Chor I. Fris," nothing can be made out. This, however, is sufficient to shew that the first cohort of the Frisians executed it. The letters are, as far as can be made out—

. . . . . **QPOB
XVAR***CHOR.I.
.RIS .P.SHVVV.

The dots shew where letters are missing, the asterisks where they are on the stone, but of doubtful reading.

This stone is engraved in Gough's Camden, (1789 edition), vol. iii, pl. vi, fig. 15, and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Nov., 1807. Mr. Whitaker rejected it on account of its barbarity and uncertainty, but it is doubtless a genuine stone. Its present whereabouts is unknown. Gough says that under the letters the stone is hollowed as a basin.

In 1795 or 1796 (for authorities are disagreed as to the exact date), another puzzling stone, erected by the same cohort, was found. From vol. lxviii of the Chetham Society's Proceedings, p. 46, we obtain the best copy of the inscription; but the stone had been previously engraved and described in the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, vol. v, pl. vii, pp. 527 and 534. The former copy, taken from Mr. Barritt's original drawing, gives

COHR.I
FRISIAVO
VOVIV.VVV.
S.P.XXIIII.

I think the third line has been very wrongly given, and I would read the inscription as

COHR.I
FRISIAVO
>QVINTIANI
*P.XXIIII

i.e., "*Cohor(tis) I. Frisia-vo(num) centuria Quintiani P(edes)* "*xxiiii.*" In the original all the letters in the third line, after the first I, are given in a ligulate and confused form. This stone is also lost or hidden. It is said to have been fifteen inches by eleven. In vol. v. of the above-named *Transactions*, p. 675, it is said of it—"It appears likely the stone was fixed over the centre of "the arched gateway of the castle, it being found in the ground "where the principal entrance into the fortress was situated." From a note by Dr. Edward Holme, given in vol. lxviii of the Chetham Society's Proceedings, p. 46, we gather also—"The "stone on which the following inscription is traced was found on "removing the rubbish that obstructed the Praetorian gateway "of the Roman camp in Castle Field." The stone was formerly in the possession of Charles White, M.D., F.R.S., who died 20th Feb., 1813; since then it is unknown what became of it.

Barritt made a copy of the inscription upon the handle of an amphora, which is now in the Peel Park Museum, Salford (and long thought by some to be genuine). A cast of this is in this Society's Museum.

It was not until the extensive excavations in the year 1832 that any further inscriptions were found. On 6th December of that year, at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Dec., 1832, p. 561,) Mr. Howarth said—"Near the "same place as the altar" (hereafter to be described) "was found "a fragment of a brick or tile, impressed with this inscription "entire"— C . III . BR .

which, as I have previously said, I would expand—"Cohors. III. "Breucorum." In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, October, 1840, Mr. Howarth says that another tile, bearing the same inscription, was found (apparently entire). It was from 12 to 14 inches square and 1½ inch thick.

A portion of a tile, bearing the stamp of the twentieth legion, occurred also— . EG . XX . V . V .

Another fragment of stone bore, in finely-executed letters—

ı I N V ı
E T A C

I take the first line of this to be part of the word Invictus, in one of its plural cases, and as referring to Severus and Caracalla, for there is little doubt that the second line has been (G)ETAC(AES) and refers to the Emperor Geta as Caesar. As he took this title in A.D. 198, and changed it for that of Augustus in A.D. 209, it would be between those years that the inscription was executed.

Lastly, there was found, during these excavations, the lower half of a fine inscribed altar, formed of the red sandstone of the neighbourhood, 2 feet 4 inches in height, and the base measuring 1 foot 11 inches from side to side, and 1 foot 2 inches front to back. It was found in May, 1832, and the remainder of the inscription upon its front was :—

. . . . . * * V S
. . . . . P O S I
. . . V E X I L
* A E T O R E T
N O R I C O R
V . S . L . L . M

The second line has been much written upon, and apparently misunderstood by the various readings given of it. It has been made to end with L instead of I, and a stop after the P has been asserted to be upon the stone. If so, no reading could be attempted. Dr. Hübner's reading is the best, and I believe the correct one. It is . . . . (*prae*) *posi(tus) vexil(lationi)* (*R*)*actor*(*um*) *et Noricor*(*um*), with the usual concluding *formula*, *V*(*otvm*) *S*(*olvit*) *L*(*actus*) *L*(*ibens*) *M*(*erito*).

These last three inscriptions were removed to Worsley Old Hall, where, the Hon. Algernon Egerton, M.P., informs me, the first and third now are, but neither he nor Lord Ellesmere could find the second, although they searched for it.

Dr. Hübner gives, under the head of Manchester, a fragmentary inscription, bequeathed by the late Dr. Edward Holme, of that city, to the Manchester Natural History Society, and which is now in the British Museum. Its history, and the place of its discovery, are unknown, but from various circumstances I am inclined to think that, instead of being found at Manchester, it

came from the Roman station at Ambleside, an inscription found at the latter having been long missing. It is

....DIVI.SEP.SEVERI.AN....
....MAX.FILIO.DIVI.ANT...
....POTI.DIVI.ANTON.....
....ABNEP.DIVI.TR.....

and is entirely occupied with the titles and descent of Caracalla.

Of the potters' marks, which cannot fail to have been discovered at Manchester the same as at other Roman stations, no record has, unfortunately, been kept, with the exception of the two examples (ADVOCISI and CVPPA) which I have given.

There remain now only the roads to be noticed. Of these there were a number issuing from the station. A fine one, fourteen yards in breadth, connected it directly with Wigan (*Coccium.*) From this, at Hope Hall, another paved road, but only three yards broad, led to Blackrode. Another road, very variable in its character, in some places being well made, led direct to Ribchester. Another to Slack (*Cambodunum*) in Yorkshire. Another ran along Blackstone Edge. Another fine one went directly to the station at Kinderton (*Condate.*) Another road ran through Barton, and proceeded to the station at Wilderspool. Another ran eastward to Melandra Castle—whilst another, passing through Stockport and by the Roman camp at Toot Hill, near Forest Chapel, connected Manchester with Buxton. But as these roads require separate treatment, and as I hope eventually to communicate a paper upon the roads of the county to the Society, I will at present leave the subject in abeyance.

I have endeavoured, though I fear imperfectly, to bring into the compass of this paper, all that is known of Roman Manchester. There is still a possibility that, in casual excavations, many things may still be found within its area which will serve to throw extra light upon its history. Let us hope that, in that event, they will be well cared for, and preserved as memorials of a grand and historical past.

A CENTURY OF RECUSANCY,

ILLUSTRATED FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE BLUNDELLS OF CROSBY.

By the Rev. T. E. Gibson.

(Read 20th March, 1879.)

Part I.

THE subject of Recusancy, and its results under the Penal Laws. has not, as far as I remember, been brought under the notice of the Historic Society, although it enters largely into the history of our county during the last three hundred years. Whatever may have happened in other parts of England, an exceptional stand was made in Lancashire against the introduction of the changes in religious matters which, in the time of Elizabeth, were forced upon the nation. The long reign of this Queen, and the glory she acquired in the eyes of the nation by the success which attended her foreign policy, enabled her to consolidate her power to such a degree as to be able to stamp out almost entirely all traces of that religion which, in the early part of her father's time, had been professed by the whole nation. This was effected by the aid of the Penal Laws, the severities of which are now generally deplored, but which were only removed from the statute-book in 1844, though they became inoperative by the Relief Act, passed fifty years ago. With these laws as they affected priests this paper has nothing to do; but it is a matter of history that great num-

bers of them suffered a barbarous death, in conformity with these laws, for the mere exercise of their functions. I propose to speak only of the laity, and, indeed, only of one family amongst the Lancashire gentry, viz., the Blundells of Crosby.

This family is remarkable for the fidelity with which it has always adhered to the faith of its forefathers, and is amongst the few families of England that have never swerved from this allegiance, even by a temporary act of conformity. Such a race was certain to feel, from time to time, the full force of the Penal Laws, and therefore will very suitably illustrate the action of these laws during the whole period of their existence. Moreover, such a family is likely to possess, and in reality does possess, authentic records of these sufferings which have never hitherto come to light, but which the courtesy of Colonel Blundell, the present worthy representative of the family, enables me to make use of.

My introductory account of the race must necessarily be short. Its earliest charters go as far back as the reign of Henry II, when it was seated at Ainsdale, a manor which went soon (in marriage, I believe) to the Halsalls, but was purchased from Sir Cuthbert Halsall in 1631, by Robert Blundell, the lawyer of Gray's Inn, and the then representative of the other family seated at Ince-Blundell. This accounts for its possession by Thomas Weld Blundell, Esq., at the present day. The Blundells of Ainsdale became very shortly the Blundells of Little Crosby, a manor acquired, it is said, through the Molyneux's, although this does not seem to be altogether free from doubt. Many of them were soldiers of fortune, and Sir Robert Blundell accompanied his monarch, Edward I, into Wales, where he married an heiress. The Welsh proved to be valiant defenders of their native hills, and Sir Robert is supposed to have been one of the twelve knights-banneret who a few years later, in the absence of their king, were slain in an engagement very disastrous to the English arms. There is a curious clause in a grant made by this knight to his son Nicholas in the year 1278, viz., that if he fails in the performance of the conditions recited in the deed, he shall pay to the king 5 marks for the work which he is constructing at

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Roye-lane. Roye-lane, now Rhuddlan Castle, was being rebuilt by King Edward at this period, as a stronghold against the incursions of the Welsh. Its extensive ruins frown upon the wayfarer as he prepares to wander amidst the beautiful scenery of the Clwyd, whose outlet it was intended to guard.

Passing over many centuries, we come, in the time of Hen. VII, to another soldier, Henry Blundell, who was killed on the battle field. His death took place in Scotland, but he lived long enough to marry twice and to leave behind him thirty-one children. In the reign of Elizabeth, who ascended the throne in 1558, we find Richard Blundell seated at Crosby. He had married Ann, daughter of Richard Starky, of Stretton, Co. Chester, Esq. With his name commences the century of recusancy which I propose to record, confining my attention to the worst period of the Penal Laws, *i.e.*, from 1591 to 1691, or rather to 1698, when William Blundell, the cavalier, ended his days. During this period three of the race reigned in their ancestral hall, viz., Richard Blundell, his son William, and his great-grandson, also William; for Nicholas the father of the latter died in his own father's lifetime. All those who on religious or any other grounds refused obedience to the laws affecting religion, were stigmatised as recusants; but it is chiefly Catholics, in communion with the see of Rome, who are known by that name. These laws occupied so large a share of the attention of government, and are so many and various, that it is impossible within the lines laid down to give more than a cursory glance at those which formed the grounds of the prosecutions to which this family was repeatedly subjected.

There was first the oath of allegiance and supremacy, which every one was bound to take when called upon by a competent authority: one refusal subjected him to fines and imprisonment, and a second to the penalties of high treason. There was likewise the Act of Conformity, which compelled every one to attend his parish church on Sundays and holydays, under the penalty at first of 12 pence for each offence, but afterwards of £20 the lunar month. This came to £260 a year,—a very large sum, con-

sidering the relative value of money, which few could pay. I only know of two instances in which it was paid for any length of time, viz., those of Sir John Southworth, of Southworth and Samlesbury, and John Towneley, of Towneley. There is still at Towneley Hall, near Burnley, a picture of the latter gentleman, who has recorded upon it that, up to 1601, he had paid £5000, which is equivalent to more than £70,000 in the present day. In addition to this, Mr. Towneley had undergone frequent imprisonment for refusing the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. It must be remarked with regard to the oath of allegiance, that it would have been readily taken by Catholics if it had not been weighted with matter to which they could not conscientiously give their adhesion. These are the words of the inscription under the picture of John Towneley at Towneley :—

"This John about ye 6th or 7th year of her Maiesties Queen "Elizabeth reign that is, for professing the Apostolical Roman "faith, was imprisoned first at Chester, then sent to Manchester, "then to York Castle, then to the Block house in Hull, then "to the Gate house in Westminster, then to Manchester, then to "Broughton in Oxfordshire, then twice to Ely in Cambridgeshire, "so now of 73 years old and blind is bound to appear and "keep within 5 miles of Towneley his house; who hath since "the statute of 23^d^ paid into the exchequer £20 the month "and doth still, so that there is paid already above £5000. "An° 1601."

I have said that only the very richest recusants could pay the prescribed fines. This was soon found out, and hence the law which allowed the Government to confiscate two-thirds of their estate in lieu of the fines. Again, the necessity of procuring the services of priests, exposed them even to severer penalties. This crime, in fact, was made treasonable, and rendered the party convicted liable to imprisonment and death. It is in connection with an offence of this nature that we first meet with the name of Richard Blundell of Crosby. In the year 1590 he had given Robert Woodroffe, a seminary priest, a temporary asylum in his house; but the priest's steps had been closely watched, and he

was apprehended in company with Mr. Blundell and his son. They were first taken before the Earl of Derby, at his house, New Park, for examination, and were sent thence to Chester. Soon after they were transferred to Lancaster, and at the assizes there were tried and convicted; a copy of the indictment being still preserved at Crosby. Before speaking of this imprisonment, let us pause for a moment to consider the bearing of the gentry in these parts at this trying period. I have said that in Lancashire an exceptional stand was made by the gentry against the introduction of the new order of things in matters of religion. This is confirmed by a remarkable State paper, printed for the first time in *Lydiate Hall and its Associations*, which reveals the attitude of nearly all the gentry of the West Derby Hundred in this particular. Having been compiled by the Bishop of Chester and his officers, it may be deemed perfectly trustworthy. As this document is in print, it is merely necessary to make a summary of its contents. It bears date 1590, when Queen Elizabeth had been on the throne 32 years, and is prefaced by these observations:—

1. "The nomber of recusants is great and w^h^ dailie increase."
2. "There maie be seene usuallie every Sunday and holiday, "as hathe also very lately beene confessed, as many "people to repayre to places suspected as to the Parrysche "Churche."

It then attributes these "enormities" chiefly to the want of due and effectual execution of the Penal Laws, and proceeds to enumerate the gentry, beginning with the magistrates, twelve in number. These are headed by the Earl of Derby and his son, and a running commentary in marginal notes reveals the character and disposition of each individual. With the exception of the Earl of Derby, his son, and Mr. Legh of Lyme, who are favourably spoken of, some disparaging qualification accompanies the other names, although they are said to be conformable in religion. It must be remembered that no one could be a magistrate without taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. Then we find eighteen knights and squires bracketed together, of

whom it is said—"All of them though in some degree of con-"formitie, yet in general note of evil affection in religion ñ "communicants and ye wives of ye most of them recusants." After this we have eight of the same class, who are said to be "more usual comers to church but ñ communicants." Three only are said to be "soundly affected in religion." We then come to gentlemen of the better sort. Eight are named as recusants, and thereof indicted; and eleven as "comers to "church but ñ communicants, and their wives very little better "than recusants." Seven more are said to be soundly affected in religion, and they are followed by a list of fourteen ladies, beginning with Lady Lucy, wife of Edward Stanley of Winwick, who are declared to be recusants, and thereof indicted. Thus it will be seen that in 1590, notwithstanding the severe Penal Laws then in force, the feeling of the West Derby Hundred, as expressed in the attitude of the gentry, was not in favour of the reformed doctrines, although many made occasional acts of conformity to escape persecution. Of the common people the same document declares that 941 persons had been presented for recusancy before the last quarter sessions, and 800 since the last commission. In this list Mr. Richard Blundell of Crosbie is said to be in gaol "for recepting of a seminaire." The prisons in England at that time were not what they now are, and the change for a man of Mr. Blundell's age and position, from the comforts of a well-ordered establishment to the hardships of an unwholesome confinement, must have been very trying. He wrote the following letter to his wife, after he had been a prisoner a short time :—

"Richard Blundell to his lovinge wyfe Añe Blu at Crosbie or "elsewhere be these

"I receyved yor lett^r^ upon Saturedaye last past being the "tweentie sixe daye of this September wherein I perceive that "three of my tenants sones in little Crosbie are desireous to be "maryed upon reasonable consideration if I thought it con-"venient. Trulie I do not much denye to geve my consent for "the mariage of some of them, but not before y^t^ you and I have

"conferred thereof. I would wish you to send them word not to "be forward therein before they shall knowe more hereafter. I "would have you to send me fourtie shillings in money by the "next that cometh to us. Wee are al in health and merie at "this present blessed be God savinge we are sorie for the losse of "one of our deare ffrends whom it hath pleased Almighty God to "caule to his mercie upon ffryday last, I meane Mr. Worthington "of Blanscou who was sick not fully ffoure daies before his death "and besydes this, Mr. Latham was aboute the tenth daye of "this monthe in great danger of death as we thought for two or "three daies together and other two that hath beene sicke "of late, and if you have no hope of our cominge home here-"after then you must send me new sheerts and my Gowne with "other things that I tolde Car of at his last beinge with us. "This with commendacōns to y^r selfe with others yor ffrends and "myne I end this Mūdaie ye 28 of September prayinge Almightie "God to send us merie meeting to his honour and glorie and "our greate comforte."

The reference to the marriage of tenants reminds us that the feudal system still lingered in England. Mr. Richard Worthington, of Blainscoe, near Wigan, was the head of that ancient family, and brother of Dr. Thomas Worthington, President of Douay College and author of the Notes in the Douay Bible. His son and heir, Thomas, had married the niece of Cardinal Allen, who had made himself particularly obnoxious to Government by his zeal in procuring the erection of the Colleges at Douay and Rome, for the education of English Catholics. Mr. Worthington left several sons, four of whom, mere youths, were captured by pursuivants at Sankey House, near Warrington. They were placed in the custody of Bishop Chatterton of Chester, who used every means in his power to induce them to conform. Notwithstanding severe examinations, imprisonments, and floggings, they maintained a remarkable constancy, and surprised their persecutors by the readiness of their answers and their fortitude in suffering. A full account of their trials is given in Bridgewater's *Concertatio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, entitled "Certamen

"Quatuor Puerorum Worthingtonium." A copy of this scarce book, reprinted in 1593, is in the possession of the writer.

From the hardships of his imprisonment Mr. Richard Blundell, who was then in advancing years, contracted a grievous sickness, of which he died in the gaol at Lancaster, on 19th March, 1591-2.

His son William, as we have already stated, was taken prisoner with him, and he has left in his own handwriting, in a book still preserved at Crosby, interesting accounts of his own sufferings in the cause of religion. These narratives we shall proceed to give in his own words, as they reveal, in simple and truthful language, the frequent and heavy trials to which he was subjected. He may truly be called the confessor of the family, for though he did not suffer death like his father, yet during his long career he was seldom free from persecution. Born in 1560, his name occurs as visiting Douay College in 1580, but he probably made his studies at the College in Rome. It is somewhat curious that the first funds for the establishment of this college were derived from a foundation for a hospice, made a century before by a Lancashire couple named Shepherd, to provide accommodation for English pilgrims visiting the shrines of the apostles. William Blundell married Emilia, daughter of Edward Norris, of Speke, Esq. His narrative is headed as follows :—

"Som of the troubles and persecutions sustayned by William
"Blundell Esqr for profession of ye Catholick faith.

"In the year of our Lord God 1590 the 11th of June the Rt "Honble Henerie Earle of Darbie sent certaine of his men to "searche the house of Richard Blundell Esqr for matters belong- "ing to Catholick religion &^c where they apprehended and tooke "away with them to his honor's house (the New Parke) one M^r "Woodroffe a seminary priest and the said Richard Blundell and "mee Willm Blundell sonne of the said Richard: And the day "next following we were severally examined by the Earle: And "on the thirteenth day of the same month wee were all sent to "be imprisoned in Chester Castle. About the 5 or 6 of August "next following wee were all by the Earles men featched from "Chester and brought to Knowsley one of his honor's houses

"where wee were (as alsoe my mother and one John Carre my "father's man) severally examined by Chatterton the Bishopp of "Chester who was ioyned in comission with the Earle to examine "us uppon Interrogatories by the Lords of the Councell.

"And the day following, the priest my father and I were sent "prisoner to Lancaster (where wee found prisoners ther before "us Mr Henrie Lathom of Mosborowe and Mr Richard Worth- "ington of Blanschouge comitted for their conscience) where "also my father and I remained (for the most part) untill the "19th of March of the year 1592 on which day my saide ffather "changed his life for a better. Within about a ffortnight after I "had a license obtained from the Right hon^ble^ the Earle of Derbie "to come to Crosbie for one onely month. And then retorned "to Lancaster againe, whence about Michaelmas ensueing or some- "what before I was againe dismissed by his hon^rs^ warrant.

"Upon the 20 or 21 November next after, I was againe appre- "hended (in the time of Bells persecution) by John Nutter "parson of Sephton and divers others assisting him, and my wife "also was taken, and both of us first weare carried to the parson- "age of Sephton and theire staide all night whence on the "morning wee were brought to my Lord his house the New "Parke before the Earle, the Bishopp Chatterton and Mr Wade "one of the Clearkes of the Councell; where my wife was dis- "missed and I with others sent to London with 2 Pursevants or "Messengers. On the 8th of December (beinge the feast of the "Conception of our b̄l Ladie) I with an^r^ Henrie Lathom of "Mosborowe was by the aforesaid Mr William Wade brought "before Doctor Whyt(gift) Archbishopp of Canturburie att his "house Croydon in Surrey where wee were adjudged to prison; "Mr Lathom to the fleete and I to the Gatehouse of Westminster "where I remained prisoner until the 12th of July of the yeare "1595; then was set at liberty uppon bonds to apeare and come "in within 20 dayes after warning given, since which tyme I was "never imprisoned. And soe coming home with my wyfe who "had come upp to London with her brother Edward Norres and "hee retorneing after a few dayes, shee stayed in prison with me

"till my said delivery which was some 6 or 8 weeks. And after "we lived at Crosbie until the 27th of May in the year of Our "Lord 1598. Att what tyme my house was searched by Sir "Richard Mollinex Knt and John Nutter P'son of Sephton when "I escapeing my wyfe was taken for her conscience and carried "first to Sephton and examined and retorned home for that night "uppon bonds or promise of my ffather Norres (as I thinke) to "appeare at Chester before the Bishopp such a day. Accordingly "the last of the same month shee together with divers other "Catholics as namely Hector Stock, Elin Baron the wyfe of "Laurence Baron of the Edge, Jane Melling widow, Elin Blun- "dell the wyfe of Thomas Blundell of the Carrside in Ince "Blundell were comitted to prison in the Castle of Chester.

"Within a litle more than a month after (as I take it) some "man (but I never knew who it was) caused the old indictm^{t} for "entertaining a seminarie priest which had beene in the yeare "1590 afforesaide, to be prosecuted against mee, whereuppon "proclamation was made accordinge to theire custome att the "Countie Courts att Lancaster that I should come in and appeare, "which I not doeing was condemned of felonie by the Coroner.

"After this condemnation I tarried secretly at countrie houses "some 3 quarters of a yeare. In the meane while my wyfe getting "out of prison in Chester Castle uppon bonds for her appearance "againe &^{c} shee and I for feare of beeing apprehended went first "to Wrixham in Wales (where our brother Bannister dwelt) and "thence after a good while (my wyfe being great with child) "retorned into Lancasheare to the Speakes and I ridde to Weme "(in Shropshire) where my brother Bannister had another dwell- "ing house. And thence to London to get a pardon, where "sending home my horses I with my man Peter Stocke staide "there about ffive weekes and without getteing a pardon, I came "into Staffordshire changing my name whither my wyfe came to "mee and there wee staide about two yeares at six several places, "untill the Queenes death where comminge home I soone after "obtained from King James a free and large pardon which cost "mee in all but 40 or 50 shillings."

James Bell, to whose persecution Mr. Blundell alludes, was one of the old priests who had conformed, but having repented, found himself the object of a particular attention on the part of Government. He was taken prisoner; and it having been discovered that he had said mass at Golborne on St. John's Day, he was tried at Lancaster, and suffered there the usual cruel death for the crime of being reconciled to the Church of Rome. The Rev. John Nutter, Rector of Sephton was called by Queen Elizabeth "her golden ass," by reason of the many rich livings which he held. The tradition of the family is, that when the house was entered by pursuivants, the husband and wife escaped, but the children were left behind. After ten days Mrs. Blundell, weary of so long a separation from her children, returned home and gave herself up to her persecutors, who immediately carried her off a prisoner to Chester. After a confinement of several weeks, her enemies seem to have relented; and through the intercession of Sir Richard Molyneux and the parson of Sephton, she was released and suffered to return to Crosby. Their letter addressed to the Bishop of Chester on this occasion has been preserved.

"To ye Right reverend FF. in God O^r^ very good L. ye L.
"Bishoppe of Chester.

"Whereas wee are given to understand that since the late com-
"mitment of Mrs Emilia Blundell (close prisoner in her Maties
"Castle of Chester) yor hono^r^ by some her worshipful frends
"hath beene often and earnestlie entreated for her enlargm^t^ in
"regard of some her infirmities upō good and sufficient bonds
"for her forthcoming and ye inlaying of her body at such time as
"shall be thought fitt and convenient. And further that in a
"fatherlie care ov^r^ the present state of her feeble body and
"ye preservation of her decayed health yor Lordship is said to
"carie an honorable inclination and disposition. And for that
"wee ourselves by div^rs^ and sudrie o^r^ good neighbours have beene
"likewise seriouslie solicited for the speedy furthering thereof:
"We have therefore thought good thus much hereby to signifie
"that if in consideration of all or any of ye p^r^misses it may stand

"with y^r ho^ble good Lordship's liking to favor to allow thereof and y^r "same to grant accordinglie wee for o^r parts shal be well pleased to "yield thereunto and by o^r mutual assent to joyne with yor ho^r in "that behalfe so that upon like bonds sufficient permission may "be had that for and during all the time of her unconformitie "obstinacie and disobedience she shall not make anie repaire "unto or into anie part of o^r Parish of Sephton, nor yet within "the space of so manie myles as by yor L^pe shalbe limited and "appoynted. And for that common experience doth too well "teach us that ye evill examples of such Archpapists and diso- "bedient persons doe greatlie hinder the race of ye Gospell "(especiallie in these maritime parts) and daylie threaten "dangerous events, if ye same be not wislie foreseene and "speedilie prevented: Wee could wish o^r selves likewise alto- "gether freede from the Company of Mr Blundell her husband if "by any lawful way or means he (being a confyned Papist) might "be removed from among us. Thus referring the whole matter "and every circumstance thereof unto yor ho^rs grave and deep "consideration with remembrance of o^r duties we humbly take "leave.

"Sephton of this August ye 23^d —98

"Yo^r good L^ps every way assured

"Richard Molynex

"Jo: Nutter."

The suggestion as to the desirability of removing Mr. Blundell by some lawful means reminds us of the remarkable letter written twelve years before by Walsingham to Sir Amias Poulet, keeper of Mary of Scotland, in which he is reproached for not having found the means of shortening the life of that unfortunate queen. It is probable, however, that the banishment of Mr. Blundell, and not his death, is here hinted at.

Mr. Blundell was a very religious man, and has left, in his own handwriting, many controversial papers, in which he shows a very fair acquaintance with Holy Writ, as well as the writings of the Fathers. He was likewise addicted to poetry, but his prose is better than his verse, for he was clearly not one of those born to

be poets, whatever he himself may have thought upon the subject. A remarkable poem was written by him on occasion of this very persecution. One stanza is here given, not for the sake of the versification, but to shew what those of our ancestors had to endure, who three centuries ago refused to accommodate themselves to the important changes in religion which the Government had resolved to impose upon the nation. It is headed thus :— "The following ditty was made upon the persecution made in "Sephton Parish especially by John Bishop of Chester and Nutter.

"Husbands and their wives parted are assunder
"Parents severed are from their children dear
"Sucking babes do cry
"Which at home do lie
"Mothers do bewayle
"Being fast in gaol
"All the country talketh
"Every way one walketh
"What in Sephton we endure
"For no strange opinion
"But that old religion
"Austen planted here most sure."

As the estate of Mr. Blundell was one of those which could not bear the fine of £20 a month for the privilege of absence from the Parish Church, two-thirds of it were seized by the Crown and given away to needy courtiers. He has furnished the following list of the grantees :—

"The names of those who begged two prts of my lands for "Recusancie.

"Imp^mis John Gille 2 Charles Grimston 3 Thos Heaton "4 Gervis Travis 5 The two of the black guard 6 Thurston "Gibson 7 Ambrose Astell

"8 But before anie of these one Lever (as I thinke) had a "grant of the two prts of my fathers lands and aboute a yeare "before my said fiathers death had £80 for a composition and a "lease of the saide two prts was made to Richard Armston Esqr. "Soon after my ffathers death the said Lever (as I take it) began "to procede against mee but I am sure hee had nothing.

"About the yeare of our Lord 1593 when I was prisoner att "London John Gille got a grant of two prts of my lands, and

"about a yeare and a halfe after made a division with the Shireffes "assistance and had for a composition £120. The lease was "made to Mr William Norres sonne and heire apparent of "Edward Norres of Speake Esq. and was dulie payde divers "yeares untill Charles Grimston had gott a new grant of 2 prts "of my lands and laboured to get a composition but through "Gods goodnesse hee had nothing.

"Then about the yeare of our Lord God 1599 I was outlawde "uppon an Indictmt of fellonie for being taken with a Priest "which Indictmt was 9 years before the said outlawrie. And "thereuppon all my lands and goods were forfaited because I did "not come in and appeare uppon proclamation. Then presently "after, about the yeare 1601 Thomas Heaton and Gervise Traves "by reason of the said Traves his hurte hee had in furthering "the taking of Mr Hunt the Priest gott a new grante of 2 prts of "my lands and laboured verie busilie to gett possession or com-"position but (blessed be God) gott neither, in which tyme of "his labouring to get my liveing the outlarie before menconed "staide, and nothing was done about the same: untill it was "thought by reason of my close keeping, that I was fled the land. "Thereuppon proclamation was made in Leverpoole market "according to the statute of fugitives viz that I should deliver "my selve into the sheriffe's hands within six monthes or else "the law to proceede.

"Then two of the Queen Eliz: her cooks begged all my lands "as of a fugitive and thereby disappointed Heaton and Travesse "of there purpose. The said Cookes caused a comission to be "sitten for the proveing of the value of my lands and my fleeing "out of the land, but soe it pleased God neither was prvd suf-"ficiently to there likeing nor anie thing gotten.

"Within a yeare or litle more after the Queene died, and I got "a prdon under the Kings seale and thereby was freede which "prdon cost 26s 8d with 13s 4d in expences about it.

"Then about the yeare of Our Lord God 1607 came Sr Arthur "Aston into this countrie and pretended to have a grant of 2 prts "of my lands and all my goods. And once sent half a dozen of

"his Agents and after came twice in his own p̄rson with a great "companie of men to have taken my goods but p̄vailed nothing "save onely the latter tyme he tooke an ould gelding. But in "the end it appeared that the grant was not to Sr Arthur but to "Gibson and Thurstan who laboured to gett a composition and "in the meane time they paide into the Exchequer 20 marks "being one halfe yeares rent of the 2 prts of my lands. And the "next half yeares rent they paide not and so forfaited theire "grant wch Peter Stocke whom for that end I sent to London "found out.

"Next after about the yeare of Our Lord God 1610 came "Ambrose Astell p̄tending likewise to have a grant of the 2 prts "of my lands from Bowes and Beeston and laboured manie wayse "to have an agreement but not getting anie hee came to sease "uppon my goods and driveing one of my kine and some horses "was rescowed by two p̄sons. Att which tyme divers men and "women came neare to see and looke on without apointment or "request of anie whereuppon hee caused a privie sessions and "indicted a great meanie to the number of 70 p̄sons, intending to "make a Starre Chamber matter of it. But in the meane tyme he "was p̄v̄ed to exceede his Comission and take bribes and thereby "was driven the countrie.

"Yet afterwards about 1613 he sent a gentleman like man who "was saide to bee his sonne to serve mee, my wife and divers of "my tenants into the Starre Chamber p̄ces about another false "p̄tended ryott as namely Richard Marrowe, Thomas Bourghe, "Wm Harrison, Thomas Marrowe, Thomas Rothwell, Ja^s^ Harvie, "which James I sent to London to appeare for all, but uppon his "appearance all theire p̄ceedings proved conterffeate and soe "ended. Blessed be God for all his mercies and goodnesse for "evermore. Amen."

It is manifest that one cause of the frequent disappointments of those who expected to benefit from these Crown grants, was the secret or overt opposition of Mr. Blundell's tenantry. Living in a remote spot he would have early information of what was intended, and would provide for the safety of his goods by the

willing aid of his neighbours. Moreover, as the presence of the High Sheriff or of some magistrate was necessary to put the laws in execution, it may be easily imagined that this unwelcome task would be evaded whenever it was possible to evade it. However averse they might have been to the religious principles of such men as Mr. Blundell, there is abundant evidence to show that, in Lancashire at least, these harsh measures were looked upon as very ungentlemanly proceedings. It must not, however, be imagined that the Crown took no steps to obtain its own share of the spoil. All the reserved rents were recorded against the estate, and when, fifty years later, Mr. Blundell's grandson purchased from the Commonwealth his sequestrated lands, he found himself saddled with all these arrears, nor could he obtain possession until the whole had been discharged.

A CENTURY OF RECUSANCY,

ILLUSTRATED FROM THE

RECORDS OF THE BLUNDELLS OF CROSBY.

By the Rev. T. E. Gibson.

(Read 17th April, 1879.)

Part II.

IN 1611 an action of Mr. Blundell's, prompted by motives of religion and charity, led to two very different results. These were the discovery of a treasure of Saxon coins, and his prosecution in the Star Chamber, which ended in the imposition of a heavy fine. The following is the narrative of this transaction, written by his own hand, and, as appears from the context, in the year 1611. It is headed—"Jesu Maria. Sacramentum Regis "abscondere bonum est, opera autem Dei revelare & confitere "honorificum est—to hyde the secret of a king is good: but to "reveale and confesse the woorks of God is an honorable thing." Book of Tobias, c. 12, v. 7.

"I William Blundell of Litle Crosbie within the Countie of "Lancaster Esqr a weeke or a fowertnigte before Christenmas "laste paste, havinge hearde that Catholicke Recusants were "prohibited to bee buried at theire Parishe Church, bethought "mee (myself through God's grace beinge also a Catholique) "where were best to make readie in this my village of Litle "Crosbie, a place fitt to burie suche Catholiques, either of myne "owne howse or of the neighbourhoode, as should depte this "lyfe duringe the tyme of these trobles. And so I caused a litle

"peece of grownde to bee enclosed w^th^in myne owne demaine "land, in a place called of ould tyme (as it is nowe also) the "'Harkirke.' The workmen whoe dytched and enclosed it on "twoe sydes, (for the other twoe sydes were fenced before) were "John Ryse, and Thomas Marrall the elder, bothe of this towne "of Litle Crosbie, and my tennants. They finished the dytch a "litle before Christenmas laste, leavinge abowte the middest of "the north west syde of it a gappe or waye into it undytched of "some twoe yards wyde. And thus it remayned untill the deathe "of an ould man and tenante of myne, whoe dyinge a Catholicke "was not p̄mitted by the Parson of Sephton to bee buried at the "Parish Churche of Sephton, though some of the olde man's "neighbours solicited the same, yea and brought the corse neare "to the Churche to be buried uppon Sonday in the afore noone "beinge the seventhe of Aprill of this p̄sent yeare of our Lorde "1611. The neighbours therefore whoe caried and attended or "accompanied the corse, came to the foresaide place in my "grownd wch they or some of the cheefeste of them had heard "was by mee enclosed from the rest of my grounde there for "such a purpose; and there buried the corpes about twelve "o'clock when I was at dinner. This ould man's name was "William Mathewson. The daye next followinge in the morninge, "beinge Mondaye, a servant boye of myne of fowerteene yeares "ould called Thomas Ryse, dryvinge my catle (wch as yet did "nightlie lye in the howse) to a field neare the sayde place of "burial, went ov^r^ into the said place, not at the sayd gappe, but "at a corner and uppon the right hande of the sayde entrance or "gappe as one cometh owte, hee sawe uppon the sandie copp "caste w^th^in the sayde place certayne peeces of coyne scattered "(as it seemed) wth the throwinge of them wth the sande owte of "the dytch. W^th^ these therfore wch hee then found beinge some "broken but most of them whole, he came home, and showed "them to divers my servants first; and afterwards cominge into "the kitchin amongest them whoe were lookinge and musinge at "them, I presentlie tooke the coyne and layde it uppe and "takinge the boye to shewe mee the place and manner of his

"fyndinge them, I went wth my sonne Nicholas and Edwarde "Denton my man to the place, (my brother Richard Blundell "cominge after us,) where seekinge and scrapinge in the sandie "coppe wee found a number more before dinner; and at after "dinner it pleased my mother herself to goe thither, I accom- "panyinge her wth my wyfe my said Brother and Nicholas my "sonne and Edwarde Denton aforesaid, when againe we found "some more of the Coyne, but fewer then at the former tymes. "In all there were fownde at one tyme and other above fowre "schore peeces, none bigger then a groate and none lesse than "a twoe pence."

This is Mr. Blundell's account; and it will be well to add in this place his grandson William the Cavalier's narrative, which he derived from family tradition, and which adds some particulars. It occurs in a letter, dated April 29th, 1655, addressed to his cousin-german, James Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, Esq., then a young student at St. Omer's College.

"In ye yeare 1611 a bitter storm of persecution extended its "fury in these parts to ye bodyes of deceased Catholicks. The "Churches in all places denyed them buriall; som wer layd "in ye fields; som in gardens, and others in high-wayes as it "chanced. One of thes (as I have heard it credibly reported) "being interred in a common land, had her Corps pull'd out by "ye hoggs and used accordingly. Whereupon to prevent ye lyke "for ye future ther was a part of the demesne at Crosby inclosed "by my grandfather Blundell, for ye decent burial of such poore "Catholicks as were otherwaies lykely to want it. When he "stirred ye first earth in order to this small enclosure he found in "ye grownd dyvers hundreds of old Saxon coynes, each about 3d "or a groat in weight, all of them silver; ther were 20 severall "disctinct coynes at ye least."

Before making a few remarks on the Harkirke find, I think it of some importance to place on record here mention of another treasure trove at Scarisbrick, which occurs in the same letter. The communication of this piece of news to his correspondent, no doubt led him to speak of the Harkirke discovery, which had

happened upon his own estate. The finds differed in character, the later one consisting apparently of Roman coins. It is a pity that Mr. Blundell's notice of them is so general, but the fact of such a discovery having been made at Scarisbrick in the year 1655, is valuable; and probably this is the only existing account.

"Hugh Worthington y^ur^ Tenant hath found a few days since "in ye grownd about his house, dyvers scores of most antient "Roman pieces, many of them pure silver, others (supposed "once to be gold) prove now but Brasse, these about half a crowne "in weight, those but sixpence. The faces and inscriptions upon "ye silver coyne are clearly apparent and very neatly cutt, the "charecter is the same now used, or wth little differrence. One "of these beares ye face of Vespatian, wth his name and tytle "(Cæsar) stamp't at large upon ye Verge. On ye other syde is a "woman, despoyled of all her Dresses, in a sedentary and pen-"sive posture, and ye inscription upon ye ring *Judæa*. You have "in others SPQR in a wreath of Laurel, ye Roman Egle dis-"played, ye Aulters and instruments of sacrifize, wth ye faces of "sondry of ye first twelve Cæsars no lesse discirnable then y^e^ "stamps of our moderne coyne. . . We have here an od opinion "y^t^ ye finding of Iroron is lucky, but of silver extreamely "unfortunat."

James Scarisbrick, Mr. Blundell's first cousin, their mothers being sisters, daughters of Roger Bradshaigh, Esq., of the Haigh, near Wigan, was born in 1635, and succeeded his father in 1653, at the age of 18. He had gone back to St. Omer's College to finish his studies, and in 1659 he married Frances, fifth daughter of Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq. He was the subject of a remarkable dream of Lady Clifton, of Lytham, in which she seemed to see him with his brother as well as herself, all laid out in white as if they were dead. She related this dream on the 21st April, 1673, to her husband, Sir Thomas Clifton; and two days after, the first brother, the Rev. Thomas Scarisbrick, S.J., died of fever, at the family mansion. His death was followed, on the 29th of April, by that of his brother James, the squire, from the same distemper, and Sir Thomas Clifton related the

matter to Mr. Blundell on 1st May, when they met at Scarisbrick for the funeral. He was naturally very apprehensive about his own wife, seeing that the rest of the dream had been so remarkably fulfilled. Mr. Blundell says nothing more on this subject, and the published genealogies of the Cliftons do not give the date of Lady Clifton's death. Still, my impression is, that he would not have failed to have recorded her death, if it had happened shortly after that of the others.

Although somewhat foreign to my present subject, I wish to remark, with respect to the Harkirke find, that the late Bishop Goss took considerable pains to procure a satisfactory explanation of the coins. He perhaps intended it for publication; but although I am in possession of his papers, I do not find any fair copy of the result. There are observations intended for an introduction, and several letters from those who have made this subject their particular study, and who very readily afforded him their kind assistance. The coins themselves have wholly disappeared, but Mr. Blundell caused a copperplate of thirty-two of them to be engraved, which is still at Crosby, and impressions have spread abroad. One is in the British museum; and mention of the Harkirke find is made in Spelman's *Life of Alfred*, and also in Gough's edition of *Camden's Britannia*, vol. iii, p. 137. Mr. Blundell himself took much interest in the coins which had come into his hands in so remarkable a manner, and wrote a long account of them. In this explanation he shews his acquaintance with the history of the Saxon kings and saints of that period, whom he supposed to be commemorated on the coins. It cannot, however, be relied on as an accurate description, and of course he had not the aid of the manuals which are so useful in these days as a guide to the true rendering of ancient coins. He has sometimes confounded the Saxon name of the minter with that of a royal or saintly personage. Some of the coins struck at St. Peter's Monastery, York, with the reading, "Petri moneta," he considers to have been Peter Pence. This is clearly a mistake, as there never was any special coinage for Peter Pence. The Romescot or Peter Pence was paid by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, as offerings to the Holy See are made in these days, in

the current coin of the realm. Again, it would be too much to expect, from a copperplate of that period, that accuracy of delineation without which the best endeavours at a true interpretation will necessarily fail. We all know how the seal of the Liverpool Corporation has been transformed; and the annals of this society bear abundant evidence of the legacy of controversy bequeathed by the perverse *will* of some blundering engraver. Moreover, the engraver in this case probably never saw the coins themselves, but merely drawings of them, made either by Mr. Blundell or by some one under his direction.

The name, "Harkirke" is derived from "har-cyrice," Anglo-Saxon, "the white or hoary church," and probably the tradition of the site having been once that of a church induced Mr. Blundell to select it for a burial place. The same circumstance may have led to the deposit of the treasure within what would then be considered the precincts of a holy sanctuary. As to the party to whom it belonged, it is very probable that the burial took place at the time when incursions of the Danes and other pirates were not infrequent. We have traces of Danish descents and settlements in the nomenclature of places along this coast—Formby, Ravensmeols, and Crosby are familiar instances. It may fairly be presumed that the unfortunate proprietor was either carried into captivity or met with a sudden, perhaps violent, death; so that his treasure remained untouched for no less than six centuries. The date of the deposit must have been about the year 910, as, although Edward the son of Alfred reigned till 927, there are only a few of his coins, and none of these struck later than the former year. There are a few foreign coins amongst them. One of Berengarius, King of Italy, who was killed at Verona in 924. Another of Louis III, who was King of Arles and Provence, and succeeded at one time in wresting Italy from Berengarius, but was finally conquered and had his eyes put out by his enemy. Another is a coin of Charles the Simple, King of France, who died in the year 929.

Harkirke is now included within the walls of Crosby Park, and Colonel Blundell, the present proprietor, has erected a cross to mark the site. There is one stone which records the name of

Rev. Robert Aldred, S.J., who was chaplain at Crosby, at the time of his death in 1727. A list of the burials which took place at the Harkirke is preserved at Crosby Hall.

We now come to a less pleasing result of this act of charity and religion, which happened thirteen years afterwards. This account is long, and, it must be confessed, somewhat tedious on account of the number of petty and unnecessary details with which Mr. Blundell has crowded his narrative; but an ancient document to be valuable must be given entire, and not only so, but in the exact dress in which it has been originally clothed. This course I have pursued throughout all the quotations made from the Crosby records.

"The same yeare (1624) was an inquisition at Wigan where "amongst other Catholicks William Blundell of litle Crosbie "Esq^e^ was found at a highe rate, which as yet hee never knew "what it was, yett fearing the worst hee caused his cattell to bee "carefully looked unto and keept close for feare of distraineing; "till uppon the 20th day of October in the yeare affore written "when hee received twoe sundrie letters from two severall frends "that K James had forbidden and staide the proceeding of the "said comission. There uppon presently hee caused his catell "to bee turned into theire pastures but presently after uppon the "same day the servants of the said Wm Blundell and other hyred "folkes being labouring in a field far from the Hall, a man of an "other towne came rydeing by them and called uppon them and "tould them the Sherifes balies wear att hand. The servants "forthwith came to fetch the catle unknoweing to theire master "and brought thē into a strong walled cort before the hall dore. "And as they were driveing them into the court they sawe the "sherifes bailives come runing towards them but the beastes and "all the men excepting three who had not tyme for it weare "gotten into the court and the doer fast made before the balifes "came to (it). And these three men turned back againe and "staide in the way short of the oxehouse and not haveing anie "weapons but litle staves. The balies when they found the "court gate made they went swearing towards the three men "afforesaid where one of the three was with a litle stake of two

"yeards long and a grained picke in the one end of it in his "hand, to whom they gave ffowle and threatning speeches come- "ing towards them, one of the balives haveing a javelin in his "hand. The man feareing they would strike him bade them "keepe them offe from him but they comeing still uppon him "hee thrust att one of them and hitting him uppon the breast "the one graine pearsed the flesh a litle but not with anie "danger; the soune of him who was hurt stepped towards the "man who gave the thurst and receaved of him a blowe of the "head that brought him downe and riseing againe received an "other blowe on the shoulders that made him to reele. And "this was all the blowes and hurt that was done att that tyme "and all done by one onely man; Mr Blundell not knoweing of "it, neither knoweing of the balies coming till hee sawe the catle "within the court, he being in the house and therefore could "give noe direction in these busines. Imediatly after this S^r^ "Raphe Ashton served Mr Blundell and his wyfe and divers "others to appeare in the Starre Chamber uppon a Ryott and "Rescowe whereof 8 have put in theire answers and depositions "to certaine Interogatories and thereby cleared themselves. Yet "notwithstanding hee prosecuteth still against some others and "hath served an ould woman about the age of LXX years to "appeare in the Starre Chamber att Michaellmas terme next.

"Uppon St. Lawrance day (10th Aug^t^) yearely in the morneing "when Mr Blundell was in bed Mawdesley the under Sherife "with Mr More and a companie of others to the number of 20 "in all came to litle Crosbie and disposed themselves some to "gather catle together others rideing in the lanes with drawne "swoards in theire hands. The Sherife meeting an ould woman "above 64 yeares of age with a pitchfork in her hand to take upp "a boate of flaxe out of the reeting place as shee tould him, hee "comanded her to lay it downe which she did. Then the "Sherife tooke it upp and gave it to one of his companie who "carried it away. Then Mr More coming to the Sherife hee said "'See you Mr More what a weapon the woman carrieth' and hee "knoweing her bade her goe home. Then shee went on her "waye upp the Lane and the Sherife ridde after her and over-

"takeing her brooke her head with the pumell of his swoard that "the bloud ranne downe her face, whereuppon shee gave him "fowle words. Then the Sherife ridde to a yong man that stoode "in the Lane with a Crabthorne Cudgell in his hand intending "to goe aboute his businesse. The Sherife gave him fowle words "and tooke his cudgell from him and stroake him on the back "with his naked swoarde flatt way and then turned againe to the "ould woman who came bleeding after him and called her Deme "dyke (the name of a famous witche) and setting the point of "his naked swoard to her brest swore he would sticke her and "saide hee cared noe more for sticking three or iiij of them then "to drinke when hee was drye.

"Then the Sherife stroake another man uppon his backe with "his naked sworde and pulled him by the heare of the heade "before the catle weare taken or anie thing done or spoken "against them and this was because hee would not runne soe "fast as they would have him, they rideing hee on foote.

"When they had gathered the catle together (viz 35 beasts and "2 horses) without shewing anie authoritie they drove them away, "when as yong Mr Blundell with one man with him goeing to "see for what cause they tooke those catle (being his father's all "but 2 kyne) and unsent of his father and unknowing to him "asked the Sherife uppon what cause hee tooke them and willed "him to stay at Sephton or in the way till such tyme as hee had "spoken with his ffather to know his pleasure, and whilest hee "had this talke with the Sherife, a number of yong men of the "towne came to the other syde of the lane and some into the "Lane and staide awhile there. But the Sherife promising first "to stay att Sephton for an answer made proclamation that every "of the yong folks afforesaid should disperce and returne home "or about theire lawfull businesse and soe yong Mr Blundell "went home as fast as hee could and talked with his ffather who "said that hee had a generall pardon from our Soveraigne Lord "K. Charles for all forfaitures incurred in K. James his tyme and "therefore hee thought himselfe freed from all seasures for anie "Rents arreare or the forfeiture of his goods found by Inquisition "at Wigan in the tyme of Sir Ralphe Ashton's being Sheriffe

"which was twoe yeares before. This being the sume of his "father's answer ye sayd yong Mr Blundell hasted fast after them, "but they had driven away the catell soe fast that he was forced "to send a Protestant man, a Smith, to Ryde after them upon "another man's horse which was at his Smithie, to acquaint the "Sheriffe with his father's answer.

"But before hee could overtake them a companie of yong rash "fellowes to the number of 14 and noe more whereof 4 or 5 "never stroke stroake but onely went after the rest runne to stay "the catle and overtakeing them fell to feight with them where 2 "of these yong men were dangerously wounded and by the "Sheriffe and his followers left for dead; some 7 of the Sheriffe's "followers haveing broken heads but without danger. The man "who gave the most stroakes to the Sheriffe's followers was eldest "sonne to the widdow aforementioned whose heade the Sheriffe "broake.

"The catle the Sheriffe tooke at that tyme were worth above "£130 all of which they praysed at £58 6. 8. amongst which "catle were two geldings both which they praised to 20^s^ and after "sould the one of them to Thomas Hill Duxburie malt-maker for £3 13. 4.

"And since then the Sheriffe's Baylife hath taken from M^r^ "Blundell 29 swine worth £28 at the least, but what they are "praysed to by the Sheriffe is not yet knowen to Mr Blundell. "Besides the great losse hee hath now and likewyse heretofore in "his former trubles through want of the occupation of his "Demaine haveing noe catle to put into it, neither dare anie man "score anie catle into it for feare of distraineing. And all this "notwithstanding hee formerly (upon a privie seale) lent to King "James xx markes which was never Repayde and alsoe besides "the payment of duble subsidyes, &c., (at the last Parlament "saveing one appoynted to be payd by Catholiques,) hee is "charged with the finding of a light horse with his Ryder and "all furniture compleate, as also 2 Pickemen and 3 Musketeares "and theire furniture compleate. And it is to be remembered "that whereas Mr Roger Bradshaigh of the Haigh Esqr in "behalf of Mr Blundell his brother (in) law did send to the sayd

"Mr Robert Modesley under sheriffe requiring hee would be "pleased to let him have the bease or goods taken from his "brother Blundell upon such a price as they were praysed to, hee "the under Sheriffe made answer yt if Mr Blundell should have "anie benefit by it hee should not have them."

The following is written in another hand :—

"Almost all above was taken out of certaine papers written by "Peter Stock an honest old servant to Mr Blundell; yet som "parts of these papers was writ by Will: Blundell himself "whoe suffred these losses. That wch next followeth was added "to one of ye same papers by ye hand (as I think) of Nicholas "Blundell son to ye said Will: Bl:."

"But since hath Sir Raphe prosecuted a Ryott against mee, "and I was censured in ye Starr Chamber to paye unto ye King "£2000 and to ye balifes 200 marks and after these costs were "given by mee to Sr Ralphe fourscore pounds. Now the prin- "cipall cause as it is credibly thought that soe great a fine was "imposed on mee was through the malitious informations of "iudge Yelverton who affirmed amongst many other things most "false that my liveing was £1000 or neare £1500 yearely.

"But I was not fined onely for the supposed Ryott but alsoe "for suffering a place of buriall in my Demaine at Crosby to such "deceased Recusants as dyeing convicted were denied buriall at "the Church. Within some feu monthes after I was fined I "sent my sonne Nicholas Blundell to Whaley to Sir Ralphe "Ashton and agreed with him paying unto him and his balifes 6 "score pounds for my selfe but hee had £40 or above of some "of the towne of Litle Crosby who were likwyse censured in the "Starr chamber for the above sayde Ryott; theire names were "Edward Ryse, Richard Brough, John Longroe, Thomas ffarrer "and Ed. Brough. The two first were fined to the King in £500 "a peece; the rest were in each £100 and to the Baylifes "amongst them £80 which they compounded as above sayde "for £40 to the Baylifes."

The Star Chamber, which has sometimes been called the Protestant Inquisition, visited with unsparing rigour the offences of Catholic Recusants. Only two years later it fined Sir Wm.

Norris of Speke £1000, for having struck Mr. More of Bank Hall, who, the knight thought, had been too curious in questioning the churchwardens of Childwall respecting his absence from his Parish Church. It also condemned Sir William to pay Mr. More £50 as a solatium for his wounded feelings.

It is satisfactory to be able to add that, in the case of Mr. Blundell, upon due representation of his circumstances, backed probably by some Court influence, the greater portion of the £2000 fine was remitted, and £500 finally accepted. This sum of course does not include the damages awarded; and Sir Ralph Ashton's acknowledgment of £80, his share of the spoil, accompanies this paper.

It will be seen from the foregoing narratives how great a sufferer Mr. Blundell had been for religion, and what continual annoyances and persecutions he had undergone. Later on, he was allowed the privilege of compounding for his recusancy at the rate of £30 per annum, which enabled him to spend the few last years of his life in comparative tranquillity.

I have now to introduce to the notice of the society William Blundell, the Cavalier, one of the most able and remarkable men of the Crosby race. He was grandson to the William Blundell just spoken of, and his father Nicholas died "in vitâ patris," so that, at the death of the former, in 1638, the grandson William, born in 1620, succeeded to the property at the early age of 18. He was already married, having espoused Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, of Haggerston, co. Northumberland, when he was only 15 years old. This early marriage was no doubt entered upon for family reasons. In consequence of the death of his father, the grandfather was naturally anxious that a settlement should be made of the estate during his own life. Two-thirds of the possessions of a recusant could at any time be confiscated, and it was therefore very desirable to settle the estate in such a way that only a life interest should attach to the possessor. This was accordingly done, and it proved the salvation of the property when the whole estate came to be sold, twenty years after, by the Commonwealth, as the property of a "papist delinquent."

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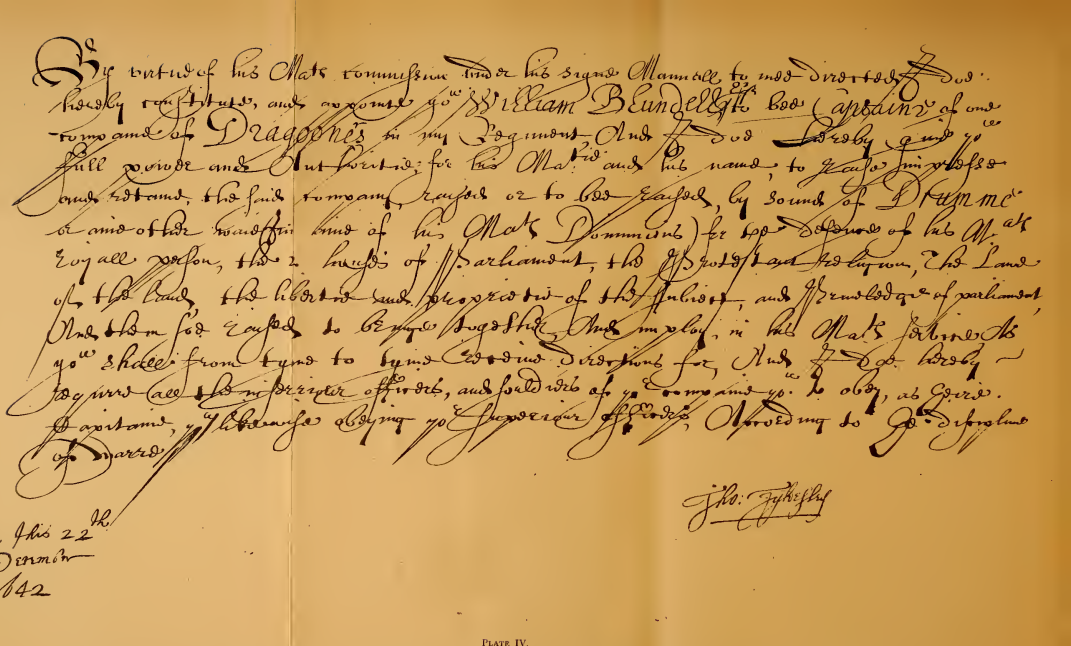
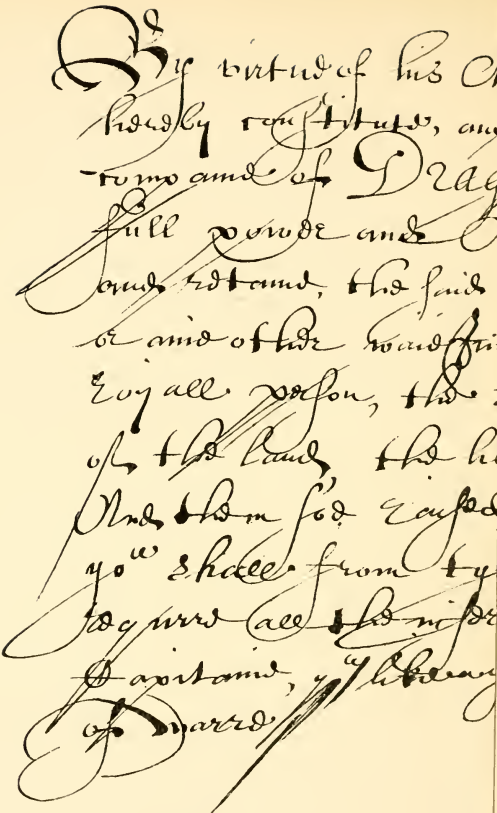


Plate IV.

Fac-simile of a Commission, signed by Major-General Sir Thomas Tyldesley, appointing William Blundell to be Captain of one Company of Dragoons in his Regiment.



Fac-simile of a Commission, sign

Mr. Blundell, the Cavalier, tells us that he had a son before he was 18, and in a letter written when he was about 50, he speaks of himself as worn out and decrepid before his time, and seems to attribute it to his early marriage. He lived, however, to the advanced age of 78, and his ill health may more fairly be ascribed to the effects of the severe wound he received when his thigh was shattered by a cannon ball at the assault on Lancaster. This took place on the 18th March, 1642-3, and completely disabled him from following a martial career. He had entered the regiment of dragoons led by that valiant Lancashire hero, Sir Thos. Tildesley, undertaking to furnish 100 men for the royal cause. His commission as captain, bearing the neat signature of his commander, I have brought with me for the inspection of the Society. His losses and sufferings, as a royalist delinquent, he shared with others; but as a recusant he was far more heavily visited by fines and imprisonments. In the time of King Charles he was able to compound for his recusancy at the rate of £40 per annum; but after the Royalists had been finally conquered, all his property was seized: and as a papist delinquent, by a law passed in 1646, he was debarred from the power of redeeming his estate by any money payment. For nine or ten years his estate was in the hands of the Commissioners, and his life was one of great hardship and privation. Fortunately he had many friends, at whose houses he was hospitably entertained, and when his property was sold, the purchase was made for him by two protestant friends, one of whom was his cousin, Sir Roger Bradshaigh. A curious and very formidable addition was made to the price realised by the government, which had discovered that there were arrears of fines for recusancy to the tune of £1167 15*s.* 6½*d.* Some of these had accrued from the time of his grandfather, when several of those parties to whom his lands had been granted had neglected the payment of the rent reserved to the Crown. Mr. Blundell naturally resisted this charge, but was obliged to pay it before his estate could be released. In addition to this, he was saddled with the expense of making out the bill, which is quite a curiosity in its way. In these days it is not usual for the creditor to insist upon his debtor reimbursing him for the trouble and

expense of putting down the various items of his debt. This document is still preserved at Crosby, and, as Mr. Blundell notices, it is twenty feet long, and cost him the exact sum of £34 10*s.* 2*d.*

In 1657 he found himself a prisoner at Liverpool for recusancy. It is probable that he was confined in the Castle, whose site is now occupied by St. George's Church, and he characterises it as a loathsome prison. The following year, he procured a pass from Colonel Gilbert Ireland, and went over to the Continent with two of his daughters, who were about to embrace a religious life. They were detained at London for some time by the shutting up of the ports, which followed the death of the great Protector, Oliver Cromwell. In 1660 he was at Breda, in Holland, attracted by the gathering of the Royalists, who were preparing to escort their Sovereign, Charles, back in triumph to his dominions. He had an interview with the King the night before he embarked, and came over in the same ship, landing at Dover on May 26, 1660. He mentions an anecdote of King Charles measuring himself at a beam in the cabin; but though he and many others tried, none of the company could reach the mark. This shews that Chas. II was very tall; but perhaps his expectant followers had already assumed the rôle of courtiers, and were prudently careful not to overtop their monarch. At the accession of the King, Mr. Blundell and his fellow-recusants indulged in hopes of toleration, which were not destined to be realised. On the rumour of an intended measure of relief, the cry arose for fresh persecuting laws, and the report of the conversion of the Duke of York added fuel to the flame. However averse the King himself might be to these harsh measures, he was of too easy and careless a nature to attempt to swim against the tide. The following remarks of Mr. Blundell on this matter are well worthy of consideration, and his case and that of his co-religionists must be deemed to have been a very hard one. They occur in a letter, dated May 14, 1673, addressed to his friend, Mr. Richd. Langhorne, a Counsellor-at-Law, who was one of the innocent victims who suffered death through the perjury of Titus Oates.

"You think we are all asleep and that we shall be eating and

"drinking, marrying and giving in marriage when the storm and "the flood come. Shall I tell you my fancy? Perhaps you will "say it is a wild one. I think that none but madmen can "execute those cruel things that are threatened against his "Majesty's Catholic subjects. And if men be really mad there "is no defence against them by paper walls. In my younger "days our next Justice of the Peace (Col[l] Moore of Bank Hall) "sent one of my tenants, a soldier of the trained bands, to the "gaol for refusing the oath of allegiance. He was prisoner a "year or two and being at last released in time for the war he "took up arms for the king, and lived and died (with his poor "estate sequestered) a loyal Catholic subject whilst that very "same Justice of the Peace was one of the King's Judges and "died (for aught I know) an unrepenting rebel. I knew no "leading rebel about those times who was not (as I confidently "think) a notable taker or tenderer of the oath of allegiance, nor "any one Catholic refuser who proved disloyal to his king. God "grant us a better test of allegiance, a more lucky oath.

"I have a villainous book of Prynne's printed in 1643 where "he endeavours to prove by the records of sundry kingdoms "that the people had authority to depose and resist their kings, "to call them to strict account, and when they saw just cause for "it, to proceed capitally against them. According to these same "grounds, King Charles 1st was beheaded. When the bloody "deed was done, Milton and sundry others by writing, and "thousands of others by the sword defended it as just. Yet "Milton and those are pardoned and live in security. Prynne "as is very well known was an eminent Parliament man, a mortal "foe to the Papists, and was cherished with a very fair salary and "with singular places of trust since the King came in. I think "we do not seek for preferment. For my own part I am sure I "only plead pro domo mea, for the same house and lands which "I lost for my duty to the King, to a pack of those arch-villains "and purchased it from them after 9 or 10 years sequestration, "with money which I borrowed. My limbs, my goods, my "liberty I lost on the same account. Many of ours lost life and "all. And our and our greatest enemies principles are still the

"same. If we must therefore beg or hang I pray, God bless the "King and the will of God be done."

In 1680 Mr. Blundell received from Sir Roger Bradshaigh, who had procured it from the Earl of Ancram, a list of Popish Recusants of the greatest quality in Lancashire, who were to be banished by Act of Parliament. This was one of the results of the ferment excited by the Titus Oates' plot, but was found to be too severe a measure to be carried into execution. Caryll, Viscount Molyneux, heads the list, which comprises sixty-four names, including those of Mr. Blundell and his son and heir. The former had previously applied to Government for a pass to go abroad, and was informed that he could have one if he entered into recognizances not to return to the kingdom without a license. This shews that some such measure as the above was in contemplation. Mr. Blundell indignantly refused a permission coupled with so hard a condition, and thus expresses himself in a letter to Lord Ancram :—

"21 Augt 1679. . . . I have engaged in £500 already "not to travel to Rome and now to banish myself by a deliberate "act of my own from my native and best beloved country I have "not the heart to do. I should certainly forfeit my bond if "nothing else would effect my return. I would rather be confined "again (as once in the prime of my youth for the noblest cause "in the world) to my plundered bare walls and a pair of crutches "than to lead the life of an outlaw. I desire as the case now "stands rather to keep my profession till the law of the land or "of nature do turn me out."

During the short reign of king James II, he, with other recusants, experienced a momentary gleam of sunshine, but this was soon followed again by clouds and storms. In 1689, he underwent his fifth imprisonment, being taken with others of his faith to Manchester, by virtue of a warrant from Lord Gerard of Brandon, then lord-lieutenant of Lancashire, as a measure of security to prevent any rising of the partisans of the dethroned monarch. This imprisonment lasted seven weeks; and the last years of this old Cavalier were spent at Crosby in comparative tranquillity. Like all other recusants at that period he was

obliged to enter into recognizances, not to travel without a license beyond five miles of his own residence. In January, 1691, he writes to a friend in London :—

"Since my discharge at the assizes I have not stirred from "home yet my son and my servant have made good use in my "behalf (so far as their five miles chain will reach) of those 2 "horses for which you were kindly pleased to procure me a "license. We have now no disturbance at all, and if I be not "greatly mistaken, all my friends here and hereabout are so "sensible of this present ease that they will not easily lose it "through any demerit. It is but 9 or 10 months since my own "in-foal mares were taken out of my grounds and sold to my "neighbours. Our colts were then taken at 2 or 3 years of age "and about that time it was that my servant returning unarmed "from the next market was assailed upon the road with pistol "and bayonet, whereby some blood was drawn, because he "would not yield his horse (which in truth was a very mean one) "to an officer of our Country's militia who refused to show an "order for seizing the same. We have none of these doings now. "We may sit very securely under our own vines, and we have "reason to pray for the King. I am sure without his favour (a "favour I confess unexpected) we had all been a prey to the law "or rather perhaps to the rabble."

Mr. Blundell's eventful life closed in 1698. Four years previously his son and heir had been seized and hurried to prison as being concerned in the sham plot, of which many of the chief Lancashire Catholic gentry were so unjustly accused. The Chetham Society has published an account of this nefarious conspiracy, under the head of the "Manchester State Trials of "1694," and the late Bishop Goss edited for the same society some additional particulars, drawn from original documents at Crosby Hall.

Mr. Blundell, the Cavalier, was possessed of much natural ability, and however scanty his early education must have been, since he was married at fifteen, yet a solid foundation was undoubtedly laid. His own industry and application added the

rest, and he cultivated letters to the end of his life. There are now at Crosby several manuscript books, closely written in his small but neat and clear handwriting. Some of these are what are now called common-place books, and are evidently worked out upon the plan which Drexelius, a learned Jesuit writer of the early part of 17th century, recommends in his Auro-fodina. His method, indeed, has found much favour with literary men. William Windham, the eminent statesman, in his diary, speaks of his "Historica" and "Adversaria," titles given by Drexelius, and used by Mr. Blundell a hundred years before. It seems highly probable that Windham learnt this plan from Dr. Johnson, who is known to have been his counsellor in such matters. The passages extracted from works, many of which are now obsolete, may not be of much value; but the remarks and anecdotes which Mr. Blundell has frequently added, and which were derived from his own observation, are often of great interest. These are now being prepared for publication; and his letters also, which are numerous, are well worth preservation. Specimens of both are given in a sketch of his life, under the title of "a Loyal "Catholic Cavalier," which appeared in four consecutive numbers of the *Month*, ending with January of the present year.

I have now brought this Century of Recusancy to a close, and no comment is needed. The facts cited speak for themselves. They prove that the Blundells (like many other families in the kingdom) lived for generations under a great social ban. They were harassed with fines and imprisonments, and subjected to various disabilities, for holding principles which they still hold, though under more fortunate conditions; and from all that has appeared in this paper it is clear, that one thing they valued above their social position and comfort, above their estates, nay, more than life itself, and that was the faith which had been theirs when Henry II ruled England, and Richard the lion-hearted was leading the armies of the Crusaders.

NOTES, HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN,

RELATING TO

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

By J. Harris Gibson.

(Read March 6th, 1879, and during the Session.)

MANY interesting and important fragments of history relating to the two counties yet remain undiscovered, and many an existing memoir would be none the worse for revision or re-attribution.

Unrecorded events, customs, or changes can be gathered from every township and village, and much that is erroneous or of doubtful authenticity, found in "County History," may be re-examined and exposed.

There is therefore much material for archæological labour in Lancashire and Cheshire, and the willing searcher may enrich our local records from sources which are by no means yet exhausted.

My purpose is, as much as possible, and at intervals, to bring before this Society only inedited notices or sketches of Lancashire and Cheshire Archæology, Numismata, Biography, Folklore, Customs, &c., but more especially such as refer to our own town and neighbourhood. My aim will be truth and accuracy, and I wont trouble the Society with long extracts from the labours of others.

I must here thank Mr. C. Potter for allowing me to place before you the coins which have been recently found on the Meols beach, Cheshire.

Since summer, 1878, only a few coins have been found

at Meols, and these are but ordinary types. The pieces of any rarity or numismatic value, are the half or part of a William I penny, attributed to Rufus, and the Ipswich penny of Henry II; the latter being well preserved, though badly minted. The miscellaneous pieces not found on the beach are interesting, and serve to illustrate several almost forgotten incidents in local history.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR, 1042—66, from the Meols Beach. *Coll. C. Potter.*

A divided Penny; half. *Type:* Profile to the left, and sceptre. *Rev.:* A voided cross on the centre, four conjoined curves or crescents, the points or junctions terminating in knobs or pellets. ON . LEI . (Leicester.) The letters on the half obverse are indistinct, though the profile is good and well struck.

WILLIAM I or II, 1066—87; 1087—1100. Meols Beach.

A divided Penny; half. *Type:* Full face, crowned, a star of six points on either side. EX . (REX) and m.m. a cross pattée. *Rev.:* a cross, the limbs terminating in three pellets; on the centre a small circle and curved square; a pellet on the points. This type has been attributed to William Rufus; but as this is only conjecture, I have classified it under the above heading.

HENRY II; last mintage.

A doubled or folded half, unbroken. This interesting example shews the method by which halfpennies or halves were converted into quarters or farthings (fourthings). It was found on the Meols beach in this state, evenly bent, before breaking.

PENNY, HENRY II, 1154—89, found on the Meols Beach, Cheshire, 1878.

The pennies of the first mintage of Henry II, son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, are for the most part very irregular in form and badly minted, a perfect specimen being seldom met with. They read—HENRI . REX . ANGL. The reverses have the moneyer's name and place of mintage.

The penny from the shore shews a full face of the king; sceptre resting on the right shoulder; part of the letters only distinct. *Rev.:* A cross within a circle; small crosses in the angles. Moneyer's name clipped almost to the circle; place of mintage perfect, and reads—ON : GIPES + (Ipswich). This is perhaps the first piece, minted at Ipswich, found in this locality.

PENNY, HENRY III, 1216—72, from the Meols Beach.

Obv.: HENRICVS . REX III; full face and sceptre. *Rev.:* NICOLE . ON . CANT (Canterbury); long cross; pellets in the angles.

EDWARD I, 1272—1307, Meols Beach.

Halfpenny. EDW . R . ANGL . DNS . HYB. *Rev.:* CIVITAS . LONDON; well preserved.

Halfpenny; Dublin mint; Meols beach. Head within a triangle, apex downwards. EDW. R. *Rev.:* CIVITAS . DVBLINIE; broken, but otherwise well preserved.

PENNY, EDWARD III, 1327—77; Meols Beach.

Obv.: EDWARD . R. ANGL . DNS . HYB. *Rev.:* VILL . SCI EDMVNDI . (St. Edmundsbury); well preserved.

LIVERPOOL 17TH CENTURY TOKEN, inedited.

Coll. J. H. G.

In Mr. Boyne's* *Catalogue of 17th Century Tokens*, seven of Liverpool are recorded, viz.:—

1. *Obv.:* CHARLES CHRISTIAN; a castle. *Rev.:* GROCER IN LIVERPOOLE—HIS PENNY, 1669.
2. *Obv.:* ADDAM CRVMPTON—A. C. *Rev.:* IN LEVERPOOL—1657—*(farthing).*
3. *Obv.:* RICHARD CRVMPTON; Hope seated on an anchor. *Rev.:* OF LIVERPOOLE, 1667—HIS HALF PENY.
4. *Obv.:* ROGER . GORSVCH . MERCER—the babes in the wood. *Rev.:* IN . LEVERPOOLE . 1672—HIS PENY (heart shape).
5. *Obv.:* THOMAS . IOHNSON—The Grocers' Arms. *Rev.:* IN

* Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland; by Wm. Boyne, F.S.A., p. 152.

LIVERPOOLE . 1666 . HIS HALF PENY. Thomas Johnson was Bailiff of Liverpool in 1663, and Mayor in 1670. He was father of Sir Thomas Johnson, afterwards M.P. for Liverpool.

6. *Obv.:* IOHN . PEMBERTON—The Apothecaries' Arms. *Rev.:* IN . LIVERPOOLE . 1666—HIS HALF PENY. He was Bailiff of Liverpool in 1660, and built the first house erected in Moore Street. In the "Moore Rental," published by the Chetham Society, he is described as "John "Pemberton the Apothecary."

7. *Obv.:* EDWARD WILLIAMSON . OF; The Drapers' Arms. *Rev.:* LIVERPOOLE . ALDERMAN — HIS HALFE PENNY. Edward Williamson was Mayor of Liverpool in 1663. Williamson Square and Street are called after him.

The unrecorded piece is a farthing. *Obv.:* RALPH HALL—1661. *Rev.:* OF . LIVERPOOLE . R . E . H . The latter letters are his own and wife's initials; H for Hall.

This small brass money was used for the convenience of trade, and issued by the corporations of cities and boroughs, country villages, companies, and tradespeople.

The pieces consisted of pence, halfpence, and farthings, and were either heart-shaped, octagonal, or round. In larger towns, where different tokens were current, the shopkeeper kept a sorting box, divided by partitions, by which he kept each tradesman's money separate; when he had collected a sufficient quantity of one sort, he received from the owner an equivalent in silver. The issue of copper farthings by Charles II, 1672, entirely superseded the use of this "necessary change."

CHESTER HALFPENNY, 1667, found in Liverpool. *Coll. J. H. G.*
Obv.: IAMES KNOWSLEY; The Arms of Chester, three garbs. *Rev.:* OF CHESTER . 1667 . HIS HALFE PENNY. James Knowsley was Sergeant-at-Mace in the Mayoralty of William Edwards in 1646.*

LIVERPOOL HALFPENNY, found November, 1878, when taking

* Boyne's Tokens.

down part of an old house No. 16, Colquitt Street. This piece is the well known Liverpool halfpenny.

Obv.: The Town Arms and Motto—DEUS NOBIS HÆC OTIA FECIT. *Rev.:* A ship and LIVERPOOL HALFPENNY. *Edge:* PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THOMAS CLARKE.

There are many varieties of this token, but nearly all are counterfeits. The piece found in Colquitt Street is one originally issued by Mr. Clarke,* and manufactured by John Gregory Hancock, Die Sinker, Birmingham. Among the counterfeits often met with, some have the edge reading—"payable at the "warehouse Liverpool," "payable at London or Anglesey," &c.; others are without lettering, the edge being either smooth or milled.

LEYLAND'S ELECTION, Liverpool, 1816. SILVER MEDAL.
Coll. J. H. G.

The candidates for Parliamentary honours at this election, which commenced June 7, 1816, were George Canning and Thomas Leyland. At the close of the poll the numbers were—for Canning, 1280; for Leyland, 738. Each person who voted for Mr. Leyland received a silver medal, weighing nearly three-quarters of an ounce.

Obv.: The Liver standing upon sedgy ground, the sea and a ship and two sloops in the distance. *Legend:* LIVERPOOL BE FREE. *Rev.* (inscribed): ONE OF THE INDEPENDENT MINORITY . 738 . WHO VOTED FOR THOS. LEYLAND ESQ. AT THE LIVERPOOL ELECTION 1816. A mural crown, and recipient's name engraved above; pierced for suspension. This medal was engraved by Halliday.

I have five. The engraved names of the voters are :—Thos. Gerard, R. S. Tate, Josh. Bennet, William McKee, and Thos. Haswell. The name of the latter only appears in the Directory for 1816, where he is described as a bootmaker, 21, Oldhall Street. The medals were purchased by subscription. The

* Thomas Clarke kept the grocery warehouse, 66 and 67, Cable Street. He was succeeded by Mr. Sedman Parker.

following advertisement appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, of Friday, 19th July, 1816 :—

"MEDALS FOR THE 738 FREEMEN—Subscription Books are "now open for the purpose of procuring Silver Medals for the "738 Freemen who, at the late Election, had the spirit to assert "their independence."

"ETNA" STEAM PACKET, 1817. PASSENGER'S TICKET.

Coll. J. H. G.

Copper Tally or Check. *Obv.:* The Liver above; PRO BONO PUBLICO—below PASS^{R} (passenger) engraved. *Rev.* inscribed: ETNA . 1817 and PASS^{R}.

The "Etna"* Tranmere Ferry Steam Packet commenced running from the New Slip, at the west side of the Queen's dock graving docks, on Saturday morning, the 26th April, 1817, at seven o'clock, and to carry passengers at the following rates :—on Sundays 4d., working days 3d.; market people allowed to carry three baskets or hampers without additional charge.

The "Etna" was built in a yard near the Queen's dock, and launched in March, 1817. She "consisted of two vessels 65 feet "in length, connected by beams, and over the whole a deck "28 feet wide, and propelled by a wheel placed in the centre."†

It has been said that the "Etna" was the first steamer that plied on the Mersey; this is incorrect. On June 30th, 1816, at five o'clock in the morning, a steam packet left Runcorn, and arrived at Liverpool at seven, completing the voyage in two hours.‡ Again, on September 6th, 1816, the public were informed, that "the new and elegant Steam Packet, the 'Princess Charlotte,' "would go from the New Parade Slip every morning, at eight "o'clock, and every afternoon at three, to Eastham (for Chester). "The fare to Eastham and back, one shilling each." By this announcement it will be seen that vessels propelled by steam power plied on the Mersey nearly twelve months before the "Etna" crossed from this side to the old Tranmere Ferry.

* *Liverpool Mercury*, Friday, April 25th, 1817.

† *Liverpool Mercury*, February 28th, 1817. ‡ *Liverpool Mercury*, July 5th, 1816.

COPPER TICKET, from Liverpool to Hoylake, 1821.

Found at Hoylake.—Coll. C. Potter.

Obv.: (within a circle) HOYLAKE inscribed; above, outside the circle, BEST CABIN; below, 1821. *Rev.:* The same.

This broad tally or check was given to passengers on receipt of fare for the journey, by the steamboat "Cambria," from Liverpool to Hoylake.

The vessel was launched in May, 1821, and commanded by Captain Joseph Williams. She measured "90 feet in length, and "was propelled by two engines."* The "Cambria" commenced sailing daily from St. George's Dock, Pierhead, on the 15th June, to Bagillt, calling at Hoylake "in passing, to receive and land "passengers." The "Cambria" Packet Office was at Mr. Grerows', 20, Nova Scotia. Information also could be obtained at the Saracen's Head, Dale street.

LIVERPOOL TOKEN.

Obv.: HORSE ARTILLERY; a mounted horse artillery soldier. *Rev.:* WANTED FOR THE EAST INDIES—APPLY AT THE LONDON ROAD, LIVERPOOL.

A brass token or check, farthing size, and used at the rendezvous for East India recruits, No. 1, Audley Street, London Road. This office was opened about the year 1823, and closed about 1832. In 1829 the General Recruiting Office was at 19, Falkland Street; it was afterwards removed to Boundary Place. Low Hill, and in 1839 to No. 19, Prescot Street, the corner of Moira Street. There was also in 1827 a rendezvous for volunteer seamen at the bottom of Greenland Street.

MINIATURE PORTRAITS BY MRS. LIGHTFOOT, LIVERPOOL.

I have not been able to ascertain when this lady lived, or where she resided. The advertisement pasted on the back of the portraits is undated and gives no address; but, from the style of costume, we may, however, fix the time somewhere about the year 1780.

* *Liverpool Mercury*, May, 1821.

The profile portraits are those of two ladies and a gentleman, evidently members of the same family. The ladies are attired in pretty mob caps, of a medium height, according to the prevailing fashion; the young gentleman in a close, short tye wig and cravat. Mrs. Lightfoot's process was the silhouette or profile, taken in shade, and transferred or painted on a smooth surface of Plaster of Paris. The following is the advertisement attached to the portraits :—

PERFECT
LIKENESSES
IN MINIATURE PROFILE,
taken by
MRS. LIGHTFOOT, LIVERPOOL,
And reduced on a plan entirely new, which preserves the most exact symmetry and animated expression of the FEATURE much superior to any other method.

TIME OF SITTING ONE MINUTE.

N.B.—She keeps the original shades, and can supply those she has once taken with any number of duplicates. Those who have shades by them may have them reduced, and dressed in the present taste.

All orders addressed to MRS. LIGHTFOOT, *Liverpool, will be punctually dispatched.*

A RELIC OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER, 1806.

This interesting and perhaps unique memento of the visit of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence to Liverpool, not only displays considerable ingenuity and enthusiasm, but conveys to us the actual appearance of the Town Hall during the illumination.

The small picture represents the civic building carefully drawn on cardboard, stretched on a wooden frame, 6¼ inches, and perforated to shew the illumination, from the figure of Britannia and the top of the dome to the basement. On the lower windows are the letters G. P. W.—George Prince of Wales; and "Long

"live the Prince." The time indicated by the clock is half-past ten, when no doubt the artist was present, and stood in Castle street.

The fac-simile of the illumination is best seen when the drawing is held up to the light.

AN OLD LIVERPOOL SERMON PREACHED BY CHRISTOPHER BASSNETT, AND DEDICATED TO BRYAN BLUNDELL, THE FOUNDER OF THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL.

This is an addition to Dr. Dawson's "Pamphlet Literature of "Liverpool."* The sermon is interesting in several particulars. It was preached in Liverpool, to a ship's company, by a Presbyterian minister, on Thursday, December 13th, 1711, and the following Sunday; published, as recorded in the imprimatur, in 1712; and dedicated to one who was a public benefactor, and whose memory is still revered as the founder of the Blue Coat Hospital. The title runs thus :—

The Seaman's Character and Calling considered and improved.

IN A

SERMON

Begun to a

SHIP'S COMPANY,

Upon Thursday, December the 13th.

The remaining Part Preach'd the following *Lord's Day*, in the Afternoon, at the New Meeting-House in Leverpool, MDCCXI.

BY CHRISTOPHER BASSNET.

LONDON:

Printed for *John Clark* at the *Bible and Crown* in the *Old Change*, and sold by *Dan. Birchal* in Leverpool, MDCCXII.

Price Six Pence.

The gentleman to whom this sermon is dedicated was Mr. Bryan Blundell, Captain of the "Cleveland."

* *Transactions*, Hist. Soc., vol. xvii, p. 73.

The preacher, in the dedication, quaintly but most truthfully observes, that,—"It was upon your account my good friend that "I preached this Sermon. I have resolved upon the publication, "not for the sake of any Curiosity in the Composition, but for "the good Example it presents the world with. Could I alledge "no other reason, I should reckon it very sufficient, that hereby "I have an opportunity of shewing to men of your Profession "and way, the rare and Singular good Pattern that you have set "'em, who never put out to or return from Sea. Beside this, I "thought it might not be amiss, to let some People see, how we "spend our Time on such Occasions as that which has given Rise "to this Sermon. Acting upon wise and calm principles, you "are not to be moved with mere hurry and violence: these are "no proper Instruments to gain upon the Wise, the Sober, the "Rational Part of Mankind: However successful they may be "in animating the Mobile, which naturally runs into Disorder "and Tumult; and therefore are joyned in Scripture with a very "Unruly Element, which you have had plentiful experience of; "The Noise of the Seas, the Noise of their Waves, and after "these you know comes the Tumult of the People. Every "Body, my Friend, is ready to acknowledge your Worth, and to "rejoice in your Success and Prosperity.

"Your Friend

"Toxteth Park, *near* "*and*

"Leverpool, *March 1st* "Humble Servant,

"$17\frac{1}{12}$." "C. BASSNETT."

I am not aware that it is recorded in any biographical notice of Mr. Bryan Blundell that he commanded the good ship "Cleveland," or that a sermon, especially prepared for seamen, was preached on his account, and by his desire. Mr. Bassnett mentions this in the commencement of his dedication; he again alludes to it in the conclusion of his discourse.

"I should have thought," says the preacher, "my Time but "indifferently spent, and I am sure I had directly crossed the "Intentions of him, at whose Request it is that I have been "speaking to you."

Little, however, is known of the early history of the founder of the Blue Coat Hospital. The Rev. Mr. Neale, in his short memoir,* says, "Many, but vain, have been my efforts to procure "documents which would throw light on the early life of this "self-denying man. The utmost that I could obtain was the "following note from a near descendant of the philanthropist. "The lady writes:—'The papers left at my much-respected "'ancestor's decease have passed through so many different "'hands that I fear there are very few, if any, documents "'relating to his early history now in existence.'"

From the few short notices of this worthy benefactor which have, from time to time, been published, we glean the following. He was born in the year 1674. In early life he became a sailor, and, according to Mr. Picton,† "sailed as captain from the port "of Liverpool, and by industry and integrity acquired means to "purchase a vessel, which he commanded himself." This may have been the "Cleveland," which ship it is certain he commanded in the year 1711. He would then be in his 38th year, the time when he determined to establish a school for poor children, which ultimately resulted in the foundation of the Blue Coat Hospital. Commencing business as a merchant, he was so far successful as to be able to devote a tenth part of his income for the benefit of his favourite institution. He was twice Mayor of Liverpool, 1721 and 1728, and died, full of years and honour, in 1756, aged 82; he was buried on the south side of St. Nicholas' Church. His portrait hangs in the board room of the School. "There is in the picture all the roughness of the "sailor, all the hardihood, all the daring;"

> "A noble race they are, with all their faults!
> "What other land can grow them?"

The old chapel in Key street‡ was purchased by the Church of England in 1791.§ It was consecrated and opened for Divine service as St. Matthew's in 1795, and continued as such until 1849, when it was taken down, the site being required for the

* Rev. Erskine Neale, M.A. *The Riches that bring no sorrow.* London, 1852.
† *Memorials of Liverpool.*
‡ For a view of St. Matthew's Church, see Proceedings Hist. Soc., vol. v, p. 20.
§ The old congregation removed with their pastor, Mr. John Yates, to the New Chapel in Paradise street, now the Colosseum.

new Exchange Station or terminus of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

Mr. Christopher Bassnett was the first minister of the Presbyterian Chapel in Key street. The building was opened for Divine worship in 1707, and is no doubt the "New Meeting "House in Liverpool," where the sermon was preached to a ship's company forming the crew of the "Cleveland," Captain Bryan Blundell.

We gather from the pamphlet that Mr. Bassnett enjoyed the friendship of Captain Blundell. He says in his dedication :— "I have done, when I have thank'd you for the large share that "you have allow'd me in your Friendship, and for the tender "sympathy that you experess'd towards me, in that very Gloomy "Dispensation which of late I have been under."*

There is a degree of quaintness and humour noticeable in the discourse. "Shipping," he says, "is a great and noble Invention, "it is the strength and Bulwark, the riches and ornament of a "nation ; especially such a One as ours is, which is encompassed "with the Sea, and environed with the vast deep : A shovel-ful "of Earth thrown up in the midst of the Sea." Again :—"Idle "Sailors are great burdens at Sea ; and it is much better having "their Room than their Company ; such men are but bad "ballast and yet that is the best thing you can make of 'em on "Ship-board." About the time that this sermon was delivered, Mr. Picton says,—"Liverpool had no inducement to enter into "the slave trade. In 1709 a single barque of 30 tons burden, "from Liverpool, made a venture, and carried fifteen slaves "across the Atlantic. Nothing more was done for the next "twenty-one years."†

Mr. Bassnett very cautiously alludes to this infamous business, in speaking of "the *Guinea Trade*, so far as it relates to the *Negroes*." He says—"For tho' 'tis a Trade that the laws of our "Country allow us to follow, yet it carries considerable Difficulties "along with it, to which it is not easie to return clear and satis- "factory Answers. Supposing the calling should be in itself

* Mr. Basnett died in 1744.
† Picton's *Memorials of Liverpool*, 2nd edit., vol. i, 193.

"lawful, in order to render it innocent to those that are engaged "in it, Such should see that they treat these poor miserable "people with humanity; they should at least take care, that they "don't deal unmercifully by 'em. They should show 'em some "respect, if not for their own sakes, yet for the sake of the "*Common Humane Nature* which they wear, they should not be "cruel to, nor *hide Themselves from their own flesh.*"

From this short extract it might be inferred that the crew of the "Cleveland" were not unacquainted with the trafic alluded to. The vessel may have traded on the African coast, and shipped slaves for some western port; hence the gentle admonition.

The foregoing short memoir of two individuals once honoured in their day is a small addition to the little that is recorded.

The "Eyes" Bookplate.

This may be regarded more as an example of fancy heraldry than an accurate display of family arms. True, Mr. Chas. Eyes may have received a grant "for his own use" from Herald's College; but, looking at the charge, which is all "Eyes," and simply alludes to the name, in all probability he invented, designed, and assumed it himself.

The form of the shield is an ornamented, irregular oval, and blazoned—Gules, three eyes, two above one, proper. *Crest:* A Cockatrice. *Motto:* "Nil visu dulcius." Underneath—"Chas. Eyes, Liverpool."

The Eyes family were long settled in Liverpool. Mr. Charles Eyes was an architect and surveyor, at No. 1, Basnett street. He is well known as the publisher of a map of Liverpool in 1785; he was also architect of the old Music Hall, Bold street.

Quarter Noble, Edward III, 1327—77.

Found on the Meols beach, March, 1879.—Coll. C. Potter.

Notices of finds of gold coins on the Cheshire shore are exceedingly scanty. Mr. H. Ecroyd Smith, in Dr. Hume's *Ancient Meols*, mentions only two pieces, viz., a half-noble, Edward III, "known only from description;" and a double-

crown, James I, type : HENRICUS . ROSAS . REGNA . JACOBUS . However nothing whatever is known of the half-noble, and its identity is based only upon presumptive evidence. As regards the double-crown, it may have been found somewhere inland, or, if on the beach, certainly not washed from the peat soil.

Mr. Smith, probably in allusion to the discovery of either one or both of these coins, says :—"The young son of a Hoylake "fisherman picked up at low water, in the latter part of the year, "a gold piece ; but on his way to Birkenhead, where he had "thought to dispose of it, the coin was somehow lost. The only "other mediæval coin in gold of which we remember to have "heard, was disposed of by the finder's mother to a Jew pedlar. "Thus both have been lost to Collectors."

It must be a matter of much satisfaction to the members of the Historic Society that they have now the opportunity of recording, for the first time, the discovery of a piece of gold money on the Meols Beach, and Mr. Potter may indeed be congratulated on adding an uncommon acquisition to his numerous and valuable collection.

This collection of ancient Cheshire coins (which represents a definite period, from the Roman occupation to the reign of Edward III), is now becoming one of much local interest ; all, without exception, having been loosened and washed by successive tides from the peaty surface-soil, which underlies the North Wirral sandhills in the neighbourhood of the Dove landmarks.

The quarter-noble, Edward III, was found a short distance west of the Dove marks, on or about the 20th March, 1879, during the prevalence of strong east winds, which, at this time of the year, usually visit the coast. Mr. Potter secured the coin on Saturday, March 22nd, together with a number of personal ornaments, in bronze and pewter, of the Norman or Plantagenet period.

Description. *Obv.* : * EDWARD ⁂ DEI ⁂ GRA ⁂ REX ⁂ ANGL.
A beaded shield quartering first and fourth France ancient, second and third England, within a double tressure of eight curves.

Rev.: * EXALTABITVR * IN * GLORIA. A cross fleury terminating in fleurs-de-lis, a fleur-de-lis in the centre, a lion passant in each angle, within a double tressure of eight curves; weight 24 grains. In a good state of preservation, slight detrition only being noticeable.

The half-noble, with the rather uncommon central ornament, a fleur-de-lis, is usually assigned to this monarch's 27th year, or 1353, though we have no positive evidence for such attribution. The coin may have been minted a few years later, but not earlier, and may be regarded as "entirely English," the titles France and Ireland being omitted. It will be observed that the arms of France occupy the principal quarter in the shield; they were assumed by King Edward in his 14th year, which was publicly announced by writ, dated April 16, 1340.

"He chaunged his armes, in banners and pennons,
"And in his seale, quartered of both regions.
"And in the yere then of his reygne thyrtene,
"His armes chaunged, and called Kyng of Fraūce."

The old arms of France, or *France Ancient*, is an azure field semée-de-lis; this was changed by the French king in 1364 to a field charged with three golden lis, or *France Modern*. The change in England was first adopted in the reign of Henry IV, 1399—1413.

FOREIGN STERLINGS. Found on the Meols Beach.

Coll. C. Potter.

The presence of foreign sterlings* among the heterogeneous waifs picked up on the Cheshire shore, are evidences of a monetary element circulating in this country different to the authorized legal currency.

Three of these have been found during recent years. The first is of Hainault, and was minted at Valenciennes.

John II, Count of Hainault, 1280—1304.

Obv.: * I * COMES *HANONIE; m.m. a cross patée. *Rev.:* VAL—ENC—NEN—ENS (Valenciennes), divided by a long plain cross, inner beaded circle, and three pellets in each of the angles.

* Value equivalent to a penny.

John D'Avesne, Count of Hainault and Holland, was grandson of Bouchard D'Avesne, the husband of Margaret, Countess of Hainault and Flanders. His father, John I, declared heir to the County of Hainault by the peers of France in 1246, died during the lifetime of his mother, in the year 1257. John II succeeded in 1280, and died in 1304. His son William the Good following, died at Valenciennes 1337. This prince was father of Philippa, who was married to King Edward III at York, 1327.

Sterling of Herstal.

Obv.: IOHANNES ◦ DE ◦ LOVANIO; m.m. a cross patée; full face; head bare. *Rev.:* DNS DE ◦ HAR . . EL (Harstel), Dominus de Harstal; long cross, three pellets in each angle. This coin is attributed to John I of Louvain, and Lord of Herstal, 1285—1309.

Louvain *(Louvanium)* is a town in Belgium. In the 14th century it was the capital of Brabant, and residence of its princes. Herstal or Heristall *(Haristalium)* is a town on the Meuse, three miles north of Liége. It had formerly an ancient castle, the residence of the Lords of Herstal; later it was included in the duchy of Lower Lorraine, and afterwards granted as an appanage to the younger sons of the dukes of Brabant. In 1546 it was united to the principality of Liége. From this illustrious house descended Pepin the Short, Lord of Herstal, and father of Charlemagne, the first of the Carlovingian kings.

Sterling of Gaucher II, Count of Porcien.

Obv.: * GALCHS . COMES . PORC—Galch*erus* comes Porc*iensis;* full face, crowned; m.m. a cross patée. *Rev.:* MONET . NOVA . VVE; long cross, three pellets in each angle. Struck at Ive.

Porcien (Porcensis or Porcianus) was a principality of France, and situated in Champagne. It was sold by Raoul de Château Porcien in 1268 to Thibaut King of Navarre, Count of Champagne. Passing to Philipe le Bel, that monarch gave it in 1303 to Gaucher II of Châtillon, Constable of France, in exchange for the lordship of Châtillon-sur-Marne. Gaucher married, 1314, Isabelle de Rumigny, widow of Thibaut II Duke of Lorraine, and died in 1329.

THE MAP-HISTORY OF THE COAST FROM THE DEE TO THE DUDDON.
A SEARCH FOR THE BELISAMA OF HORSLEY.

By T. G. Rylands, F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S.

(Read January 23rd, 1879.)

IN a paper which I read before this Society rather more than a year ago, you will find the following words respecting Mr. Horsley:—"He says the Belisama, from its situation, must "be the Mersey"; and "but Horsley's 'must be' (as he gives no "reason for the statement) is of little more value than Camden's "etymology."*

To say this with regard to some men might be all very well, but I have often felt since, that, in the case of Horsley, it was not so. He was so thoroughly cautious and conscientious that, had there been the slightest doubt in his own mind, he would not have thus summarily dismissed the subject. Horsley's "*must be*" meant *of necessity*. There was, with him, no doubt or question about it; and yet we know that a considerable error exists in Ptolemy's map and description—a double error, indeed, in the copy which Horsley used.

These thoughts led me to the following enquiry, which I hope has interest sufficient to justify this paper.

As Horsley did not live in the days of Admiralty charts and Ordnance surveys, he was bound by the less perfect geographical knowledge of his time. His authority as to Ptolemy we know was the Bertius-Mercator Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris; and, "for this night only," we must adopt it accordingly.

As to modern geography, we cannot hope to ascertain all the materials he used, but this question may be approached from

* Historic Society *Transactions*, vol. xxx, p. 82.

another point. By tracing the map-history of our coast, we may attempt to determine the state of the knowledge of his time, and the limits within which he was bound. Here, then, we leave Horsley for a time, while we try to answer the question—What is the map-history of our coast?*

But here again, at the outset, a preliminary question presents itself. What, *for geographical purposes*, is a map?

Those of you who have gone through such works as the collections of maps made by Santarem, Lelewel, and Jomard, know that the word is not easily defined; nor need I attempt to give you a strict definition. Confining my remarks to our own Islands, it will suit the present enquiry, if I distinguish four groups:—1, Pilgrim maps; 2, Vignettes and skirtings; 3, Mappæ Mundi; and 4, Maps purely geographical, including surveys on land, and also portulanes and sea charts.

1. What I have called *Pilgrim maps*, belong to the early middle ages, unless we include Ogilby's Roads, which he calls a "geographical description explained by one hundred *maps*." Of the earlier ones several will be found in Gough's *British Topography*.† In general they may be described as follows:—

The coast lines—if not supplied by the edges of the paper, or put in with a ruler—are a rough hand draft, with little regard to form, and none to proportion. A road, more or less distinctly indicated, runs down the middle of the island, from north to south. On it each succeeding stage of the journey is marked by the name of a town. Other places, not in the main line of road, are scattered about on the right and left, with some small attempt at relative position or distance. The main road passes through London to Dover, which is placed about the middle of the south coast. I need hardly say that we shall dispense with the use of this group altogether until we wish to find our way to Jerusalem after the old fashion, or to interpret an ill-written name on a contemporary map.‡

* Circumstances have restricted me, in what follows, to the use of books from my own shelves. More extended research would have been an advantage.

† See plates 2, 4, and 7 in vol. i.

‡ In the British Museum there is a copy of *Mat. Paris*, which thus guides the pilgrim stage by stage all the way to Jerusalem.

2. *Vignettes and skirtings* are, firstly, the so-called maps found on title pages, at the heads of chapters, &c.; and secondly, the border regions of genuine early maps, which are intended really to describe only their more central portion.

As a vignette, take British Isles in Munster's *Cosmographia Universalis.** Now this does not at all represent the geographical knowledge of either Munster or his times. It is more a picture than a map. Ten years before, Munster had published a map of England after the type of the very best early map we possess.†

Or take the three figures to illustrate the *Notitia* in the Thesaurus of Grævius,‡ and compare them with the map of the British Isles in the first volume of that great work. Of the Vicarii in the vignette, Maxima Cæsariensis is placed up in Caledonia, Britannia Prima is in Northumberland, and Brit. Secunda has moved from Wales to Middlesex. The second figure is to illustrate the stations on the Saxon shore, but here they are all carried bodily into Scotland, and distributed inland there! Of the third figure, suffice it to take the first station only. We know that the sixth legion was at York, and not on the Caledonian Canal. May we not say that vignettes are to be avoided?

To shew you what I mean by *skirtings*, take Speed's map of the Isle of Man,§ and look at the delineation of our own coast in the margin. Here the Mersey is just half-way between Morecambe and the Dee, while Puffin Island is about the same distance on the other side. In this case I admit that the distortion may be accounted for, but in most others it cannot.

The Wirrall in the margin of Humphrey Lhuyd's map of Cambria, printed in Ortelius and in Mercator, is sadly deformed. In short, although in our day every portion of a map may be taken to be equally correct, it was not so in the olden time, and in this direction much caution is required in using our older maps. Further, as I attach some importance to this matter, let me refer you in addition to the map at the end of the *Nuremberg Chronicle* (1493), and to the map of the world, by Laurence Frisius (1522).

* Edition 1550, p. 42. There is a good copy of it in Hume's *Ancient Meols*, plate 1, map 3; and in Historic Society's *Transactions*, vol. xi, p 220, map 3.

† Munster's *Ptolemy*, 1540, map 30. ‡ Vol. vii, pp. 1927, 1937, and 1994.

§ *Theatre of Great Britain* (1610), Book i, chap. 46.

This last is announced as the delineation of the entire world, according to the report of hydrographers, drawn to the minutest particulars! (minutissime depicta.) All Europe is "skirting."

3. *Mappæ Mundi.* It is impossible for me to deal in any but the most superficial way with this very large and most interesting group. In their own way they are charming, but that way is not geographical. Let me hope that you have in some public library, or otherwise within your reach, the *Essay on Mediæval Geography*, published to illustrate the large fac-simile of the Hereford map.* If so, my labour is light; it may almost be confined to the quotation of a single sentence from the volume to which I have referred you, and with which, in this respect, I entirely agree:— "A mediæval *mappa mundi*, to be duly appreciated, must, to a "great extent, be regarded as an *illustrated romance*."† But, it may be asked, does this apply to the map itself, as well as to the classical, legendary, and other matters contained in it? Fortunately, for our present purpose, the reply is easy. The Hereford map is by far the largest of its class.‡ It extends over as many feet as most of the others do inches, so there was no lack of room. Its date is known within a very few years to be A.D. 1300; and there is very fortunately preserved to us another English map of our Islands which is referred to almost precisely the same date. To answer the question, Does this, the largest and perhaps the best of the mappæ mundi, at all represent the geographical knowledge of the time? we have simply to compare the two—or, let me say, contrast them.

This is a full-sized fac-simile of the British Isles on the Hereford map [maps produced and described], and *this* is the precious contemporary map preserved in the Bodleian Library; of which more anon. The present reduced fac-simile is a photozincograph issued from the Ordnance Office.§ These mappæ mundi also are of no geographical use. We come now to the last group.

4. Maps purely geographical. These must be separated into

* By Revs. W. L. Bevan and H. W. Phillott. London: Stanford. 1873, 8vo. See also Col. Yule's *Marco Polo*, 1875. Introduction, p. 124, &c.

† Introduction, p. xxii.

‡ The larger circular Fra Mauro map at Venice is geographical. In it England is little better than "skirting."

§ Published by the Ordnance Office in 1875. Price, with a description, 3s. 6d.

two sub-groups :—*a.* Emphatically *maps*, the result of surveys on land. *b. Charts* or coast surveys, known in mediæval times as *portulanes*. This distinction is important, because, until comparatively recent times, the map makers paid hardly more attention to the true contour of the coast than the cartographers did to the positions of the towns. It must be remembered also that we are dealing with the coast.

First, then, as to *maps*. The first three maps I shall mention are separated by centuries. This is not because the intervals are blank, but because time would fail me to deal with them in detail, and they include no map which affects the object of the present paper.

In the Cottonian Library* there is an Anglo-Saxon manuscript, which I am sorry to say I have not yet seen. It contains an oblong map of the world. You will find copies of it in Strutt's *Chronicle*,† in the *Penny Magazine*, No. 340, and in Knight's *Old England*.‡ Dr. Hume, in his *Ancient Meols*,§ gives us a copy of its British Isles. The date of the manuscript is the tenth century. After much thought and some doubts I am inclined to believe that, so far as I have ascertained, this must take rank as our earliest English map. Unfortunately, however, the scale is so small, and our own coast so indefinite, that no use can be made of it. Our Islands here are not unlike Sanudo's.

The second map is the one in the Bodleian, which you have already seen. The coast line here is faulty; but we obtain this fact from it. The Mersey was then a free and open river, flowing westward past Warrington, and a little south of Prescot to Liverpool, which is placed upon the northern shore at its mouth, facing somewhat west of north.

The Ribble also is here, flowing from near to Skipton by Clitheroe to Preston, and thence to the sea. North of this, notwithstanding the general accuracy of the map itself, we soon feel how little regard was paid to the coast.

Our next map is by George Lilly, our first printed map, about

* Tiberius, B. v. † Vol. ii, plate 13. ‡ Vol. i, fig. 299.
§ Plate i, map 1.

1550, which I have not seen, or at least have not recognised.* Then come the maps which Humphrey Lhuyd, in his letter, promised to send to Ortelius, and which he no doubt did send, for the England and the Wales appear in the *Theatrum*, the England with the date 1573. I suspect that Lhuyd's maps had an influence on those of Mercator;† but this is of little moment so far as this country is concerned, for

In 1577, Saxton's map of Cheshire was issued, our "first "county map."

Saxton's maps were completed in 1579. They supply a new type, and commence a new era. He spent nine years on his survey, and the results though imperfect are important; their influence can be traced for nearly two centuries. The maps that followed during this period need not be discussed. They were gradually influenced by the coast surveys of the time; and by the middle of the 18th century the two became consistent and true.

b. Portulanes and coast surveys. The study of portulanes would be both interesting and instructive, but I have not enough for the purpose. Suffice it to say that the earlier ones were made in other countries, and hence our first supply of them comes from abroad.

Their value also to us decreases as time goes on—the oldest are, I believe, the best; *they* were independent productions, the results of actual work. In later ones the copyists have attempted to improve upon their pattern, or have carelessly left it. Thus while the early portulanes contain only the principal ports where a landing might be effected, the later ones gradually include the smaller rivers—I might almost say rivulets. They are affected too by the coast lines of contemporary maps. All this is quite what might be expected: the artist desired to include the "latest "information."

Bearing in mind that our maps begin practically about A.D. 1300, the first portulane or coast chart I can refer to is in the Atlas of Petrus Vesconte *1318*. Here our coast is nameless

* Wynkyn de Worde's "Map of England," 1520, was apparently a portulane. Bagford calls it "a chart of the coasting part of England." See Leland's *Collectanea*, Vol. I, p. lxxx.

† Mercator's Great Map of the World was published in 1569. Here his ideas of our coast are very crude; *Laurpreston* seems to include both Liverpool and Preston.

"Medii Ævi. Typus 1370-1470."

and unknown. North of the Severn there are but two names, *Casia Bristo* and *Cap' Sto* (Holyhead).

The next, "Des Freres Pizigani," 1367, is but little improved; but we have in it *tibit*, (Tenby) *Milforte*, *Ramusa*, the Island, and *Gales* for Wales. I shall pass these by.

The first portulane which I shall use, the best of this type, is found in the Tabula Catalana A.D. 1375. (Plate V.)

In one form or another this does duty as the modern map of Britain, in the *Nuremberg Chronicle*, map 1493; in Pirkheimer, 1525; Servetus, in 1535; and I think in one or two earlier sets of maps. It is also the modern map in Bordone's *Isolario*, 1547. It is the basis of the "corrected" map of Sylvani in 1511, and no doubt appears elsewhere. But please to note that *up to c. 1380* I have *no* evidence of a survey of our own local coast. This Catalana survey did not extend beyond the Severn. The whole coast line from Cape Wrath to St. David's consists of two shallow curves, like an elongated figure 3. The middle point is *Cape Basson*, near "*Domfres*," which from its position should be the Mull of Galloway. The only station on the lower curve,—it does not disturb the line, is *Capo Sancta*, by "*Norgalles*," for Holyhead. At St. David's Head we have *Romasin* (Ramsey Ins.), and *Timber* (Tenby). From the Severn, along the south and east coasts, the names are numerous.

The earliest Lancashire and Cheshire portulane I have to shew you is one printed in the French Calendar for 1458. As I shall have to deal with it in a few minutes, it may be sufficient to say now that we find in it Liverpool and Chester. It does duty until nearly 1600! I have two others on vellum, and a careful fac-simile tracing of a third.

The first (c. 1520) is damaged for our purpose by the fact that the coast at Liverpool is obscured by one of the compass centres, and further, although the names we should wish are there, I have small faith in their positions.

The second (c. 1550) is an ornate affair, resplendent with colour, silver, and gold, all of which I would gladly have spared, had they been exchanged for a coast line more to my mind. This portulane plainly belongs to a much later type, and is not

free from *map* influence; however the names are there, and not badly placed.

The fac-simile tracing is also rather late, but shews evidence of careful work. It is of a different type to the others, and, though it contains no names, the havens we require are distinctly there. The depression of the Dee and the contraction of Cumberland are evident. The S. and E. coasts are improved, and especially Scotland. In general character, and indeed in not a few particulars, it is very like the map published by Henric Petri (Basileæ, 1561) to illustrate Honter's *Cosmography*.

It may be desirable to put the names in the three portulanes before you, so as to compare them with those of the old Bodleian map. The orthography is as correct as I could make it.

Map c. 1300	Port. c. 1455.*	Port. c. 1520.	Port. c. 1550.
Doden fl.	...	...	...
Fornes.	...	...	Fornes.
Cartmell.	...	...	...
Kent fl.	quiroubit.	...	...
Lancaster.	...	...	Cart.
Lon. fl.	...	...	...
Preston.	Prstont?	...	brest.
Wigan.	...	Cartel.	begam.
Lyrpoll.	verpoull.	Lonos.	Lyrpol.
Chestre.	Chestre.	Luerpol.	Chestre.

You have here a "workshop" tracing of the four placed side by side.

As to the general contour of the Island, the remarks I shall have to make upon the first portulane may be said to apply very generally to the others. So much for mediæval portulanes, which bring us very nearly to the date of Saxton's maps. In 1693 Collins' *Coasting Pilot* was published; other charts succeeded, the results of improving instrumental means; and thus we arrive at our own wonderful Ordnance publications. Let us now take stock and

* The first name in the Berjeau copy is *quiroubit*, which, from its position, I read Kirkby (Kendal). It is true that Kendal is not on the coast, it is some way up the Ken, but the settlement of a colony of Flemish woollen weavers there in the reign of Edward III (1327-1340) might have led to the introduction of the name. In the French examples, however, the name is *quicombrt* and *quicombrt* (Kirkcudbright), and it is placed in Scotland. The British Museum copy may be read *quicombrt*, and the lower position may be due to want of space below *Puterne* (*puterne*, Paris copy)—I suppose Whithorn.
The next name in Berjeau is practically illegible. In the other copies we have *plstont*, *pitstont*, and what suggests *prstont*, for Preston.
Berjeau has *uerpoull*, the other three *lerpoull* or *lerpoull*. (See note on p. 92.)

see what we have gained, and how we are to apply the knowledge. In the first place we have separated the evidence upon which we can rely. In the next place we have obtained two views of our coast—from within and from without; we have distinguished maps from charts. Relying on the former for the course of our river, we find it there from the first, clear and open, its course the same as it is to-day. In the charts too, however much other names may vary, Liverpool is always there: evidence, to some extent at least, of the importance of the haven. Lastly, we have learned that in dealing with the coast, charts are more reliable than maps; as in the interior we should prefer maps to charts.*

Let us now apply this to the map history of our coast, commencing with the portulane of 1458.

But before I introduce this portulane, you must allow me a short digression. Have you noticed that up to this point there has been no mention of Ptolemy? His Geography seems to be unknown. In the early years of our era his work was probably supreme; but the "*dark ages*" have intervened. As we emerge from them, however, he soon comes again to the front. Copies of his Geography were made in the fourteenth century; in 1409 it was translated into Latin, and shortly afterwards copies were multiplied. About 1450 Nicolaus Donis was at work. In 1475 it was printed, and more than twenty editions were published in Europe—all except one with the atlas—before the date of our first engraved English map. No edition has been published in England! Rapid geographical progress was made during this period, but Ptolemy was the basis upon which the new work was done. Such was the authority of his book, that it was only on the best evidence, and bit by bit, that it gave place. The Roman fleet coasted round our Island, and the Roman legions marched through the land; hence Ptolemy's materials included both a portulane and a map.

* In Arthur Hopton's *Topographicall Glasse*, (London, 1611,) there is an amusing illustration of this. There are two maps of England. The first, chap. xxxv, p. 82—"To "reduce many plats, or all your observations into one, and thereby to make a faire map "thereof," &c. In this first map, working from land surveys to the coast, the outline from Bangor to Egremont is simply absurd. In the second, chap. xxxvi, p. 85—"To divide any "empire, kingdom, or continent into provinces, regiments, or shires," we have the inverse process, the coast line being the basis of the work. Here we have, for the time, a really respectable map, including all the chief details of our coast.

Bearing all this in mind, I may now introduce to you the portulane from the French Calendar of 1458. When it was made I cannot tell; in all probability about 1400. A copy is in the British Museum, and a similar one, apparently by the same artist, is in the library at Althorp.* The enlarged fac-simile, which I am about to shew you, was produced by pantograph from the figure of Berjeau.†

In this portulane—the first I have seen which deals with our coast—the influence of Ptolemy appears. I will read you the notes made upon it five years ago, and therefore with no reference to the present enquiry. Let me ask your careful attention to this portulane, for it is at this point that my argument really begins. My notes are as follows :— (Plate VI.)

"The Ptolemaic basis of this map is evident. The distortion "in longitude, although reduced, is still considerable. From "Tuccia fl. os. to Ituna est. there is little change, although Angle-"sea is *indicated*. Cantium prom. is much below London, and "yet Thanet seems to be included. The Wash is as much too "high here as it is too low in Ptolemy. Vedra is characteristic.

"The east coast of Scotland, although it runs N. and S. is "very much contracted. The west coast above Galloway is very "obscure. It forms part of the rude ornamentation of the map. "Galloway itself is much corrected, but Cumberland still suffers "from the extension of Lancashire, &c. Cornwall and St. "David's are improved. There are other names on the map, "but they are altogether illegible or unrecognisable.

"The names, the breaks in the coast line, the introduction of "rocks, banks, sands, &c., distinctly indicate a portulane or coast "survey."

I might have referred also to Norfolk and Suffolk; and the missing Ianganorum Prom.

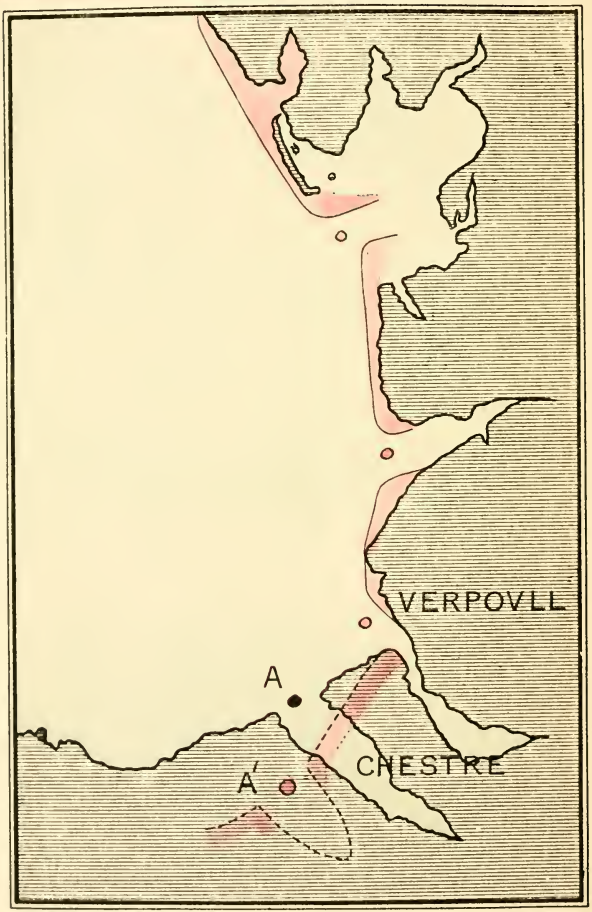
* *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, Suppl., p. 303. Berjeau, *Le Bibliophile*, No. XIX, July, 1863.

† By the kindness of the Trustees of the British Museum I am enabled to publish a fac-simile of the Xylographic map, of which I had before seen only Mr. Berjeau's copy in the *Bibliophile*, which turns out to be very faulty in the names. It is sufficient to say that the fac-simile now published is the work of Mr. F. C. Price, and that his readings are abundantly confirmed by two independent portulanes after the same original, in the National Library at Paris, which I now have in the Atlas of Santarem. It is important to note that the French copy of this portulane is attributed to the close of the fourteenth century; this is in most satisfactory agreement with what I had written. (Note added Sept. 22, 1879.)

(Xylographic Map, c. A.D. 1455. British Museum.)

F.C. Price, lith. 85 Leighton rd. London NW

OLD PORTULANE AND MODERN MAP.



The names Beomar, Chestre, and Lerpoull, and the sands on our coast, are distinct.

Now take this, our earliest portulane, and apply it to the Ordnance coast line.* Plate VII shews how little is required to change the one into the other. Proceeding from N. to S. all goes well until we reach the Wirrall; then the curve becomes much too sharp, and the space between the Mersey and the Dee too small. In order to reproduce the portulane we must remove A to A', or, in plain words, we must introduce Ptolemy's error of the *Seteia*, and remove the Dee "fifteen minutes of a degree" south. What is the effect? Not alone is the interval increased, but the *angular bearing of the Mersey from the Dee is very largely changed.*

The question next arises, Is this difference of avail to classify our maps? If it is, the older and larger angle ought to obtain only until the date of Collins' Chart. Let us see; but first, what are the angles? Taking the numbers in the Bertius Theatrum which we are to use for to-night, the bearing of the *Belisama* from the *Seteia* should be about 51° north of east; while from similarly placed stations on the Ordnance map, the angle is only 29° 20′. The difference is more than 20°, and the direction of the line connecting the stations coincides almost exactly with the N.W. shore of the Wirrall. Hence the character of a map may be determined at sight. (Plate VIII.)

General maps on a small scale, however, must be avoided. In them the Wirrall is of very uncertain length, breadth, and angle. A line drawn from the Point of Ayr to Bootle ought to be coincident *nearly* with the Wirrall shore. This, and the general contour of the coast, will usually decide the character of a map.

George Lilly's map I have not seen. The maps of Ortelius shew the larger angle. In Mercator's Atlas the angle is about 42°. It is here that I suspect he was influenced by Humphrey Lhuyd. It is not easy, and it is hardly safe, to adopt stations in connexion with Lhuyd's Wirrall, but those I did try made the angle 45°.

Saxton's angle is about 66°. This is too large; but it must be

* Too late to correct the error, it was found that the British Museum Xylograph and the French MSS. have *lerpoull*, not *verpoull* as in Berjeau.

remembered that Saxton, bound by his land measures such as they were, reduced the distances, and reduced them in wrong proportions. Or, I may suggest another possible explanation. There is an error in Bertius in the longitude of Belisama. This error is as old as the 14th century, and in such a case, where there are two texts there are two recensions. We do not know the authorities for Saxton's coast; but correct the error I have named, and the angle becomes about 61°.

Speed's angle is 51°. Jod. Hondius, of the Mercator School, engraved for Speed; but who is responsible for the Cheshire, I cannot tell.

I need not trouble you with succeeding maps; almost all of them were derived from these. It is only needful to add that the map by Morden, as late as 1722,* which was used by Horsley, makes the angle 57°.

Collins' chart was published in 1693, it is true, and in it the angular error was corrected. But the change was only gradually adopted. Though it had not affected Morden's map, reissued in 1722, Hermon Moll had adopted it as early as 1700,† and continued it in his large Atlas, 1710. Others, however, were more conservative. The influence of Saxton, Speed, &c., was great in the land; further, copying is much more easy than original work, and costly map plates serve for several editions. After the middle of the 18th century, however, the smaller angle and the truer lines were established; and so they remain. Moll's map of 1700 is the earliest I have yet seen of this class. This is seven years after the chart of Collins.

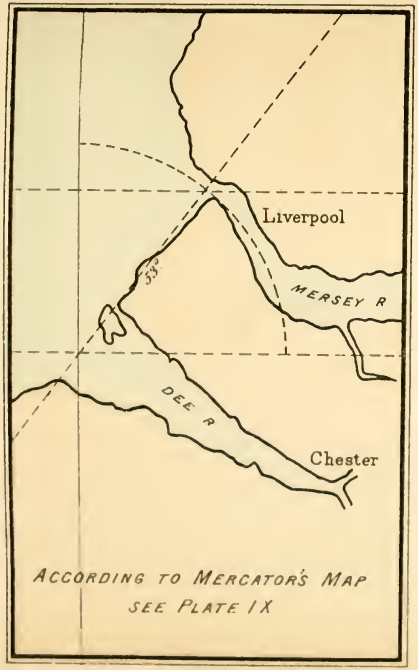
There is one point that I have overlooked. Ptolemy's errors were, that he depressed the Dee and contracted Cumberland. Now nearly six years ago, to see what amount of distortion would pass without remark in an 18th century map, I superimposed by pantograph, the coast in Johnston's Royal Atlas upon that of the map in Gale's Antonine Iters (1709). The old map thus compared shews both the Ptolemaic errors, and the

* Bishop Gibson's second edition of *Camden;* but the map was engraved for the first edition, 1695.

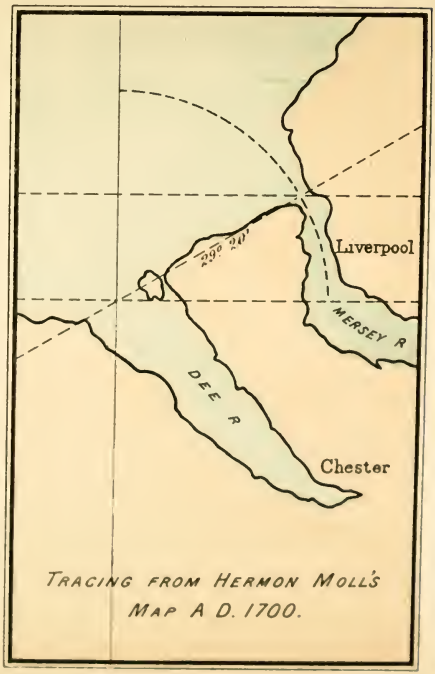
† See Dr. Leigh's *Natural History of Lancashire, Cheshire, &c.* (Plate VIII, *ante.*)

Angular Bearing of Wirrall Shore.

Ptolemaic Angle.



True Angle.



same, I expect, would be found in others. I did not suspect the relationship at that time.

And now, after this long, and I hope not wearisome or unprofitable, *search*, we are in a position to come back to Horsley, his "*must be*," and the materials he used.

1. He used Mercator's so-called Ptolemy map, first published in 1578.* The same plate was printed from at intervals until at least 1698,† which is the date of the latest edition I have. During this interval some small changes were made in the maps by Hondius, but as yet I have detected none in the Britain, so far as we are concerned.

2. He had Bishop Gibson's *Camden*, 1722, which shews the angle 57°.

3. He prints several maps of Britain in his own work. These are perhaps the most direct evidence we could expect. Two of his maps are on about the same scale as Mercator's. These I shall use.

Lastly, some previous owner of my own copy has inserted an additional map of, I think, about the same date, and on almost the same scale. This is, of course, independent of Horsley. I shall use it as a check upon the others. Let me add that this uniformity of scale is a fact not entirely without significance.

Taking these four maps then, my proceedings were as follows:— (Plate IX.)

1. A careful tracing was taken of the needful portion of each of them, and station points, in as nearly the same positions as was possible, inserted. Lines to represent the meridian and parallel of Dee mouth were added.

2. These tracings were carefully transferred to a sheet of diagram paper, arranged side by side, so that the Dee stations should be on the same horizontal line, and then other lines *parallel to this* were drawn from the Ptolemaic stations through the other maps. The results were as follows:—

* Tabulæ Geographicæ Cl. Ptolemæi ad mentem autoris restitutæ et emendatæ. Col. Agrip. Typis Godfridi Kempensis.

† Cl. Ptol. Tabulæ Geograph., &c. Trajecti ad Rhenum, F. Halmam et Guil. Vande Water. Et Franequeræ Leonardum Strick.

The line from *Belisama* passes *precisely* through the Mersey stations of the other three.

The line from *Setant. port.* is nearly as true in Horsley's maps, but fails, through a palpable error, in the other. Lastly,

The line from *Morecambe* is not quite so exact, for reasons not far to seek; yet it passes into the bay in all of them, and is as decisive as the name.

My last test was to rule diagonal lines through the Dee and Mersey stations in all of them, and measure the angles. The angle on the Mercator map was 53°, while the others varied only between 52° and 55°.

In behalf of Horsley, I claim for this diagram an authority beyond appeal; or rather, I claim that we have now safely reached the following conclusions :—

That until Camden and Dr. Whitaker* interfered, the one with his vacuous etymology and the other with his careless prejudice, there was no doubt whatever about the Belisama.

That the influence of Ptolemy did not leave the maps of our coast until the middle of the 18th century.

That Horsley, in determining the Belisama, was really testing Ptolemy by Ptolemy; and that, therefore, his "must be" *was* "of necessity" and a matter of course.

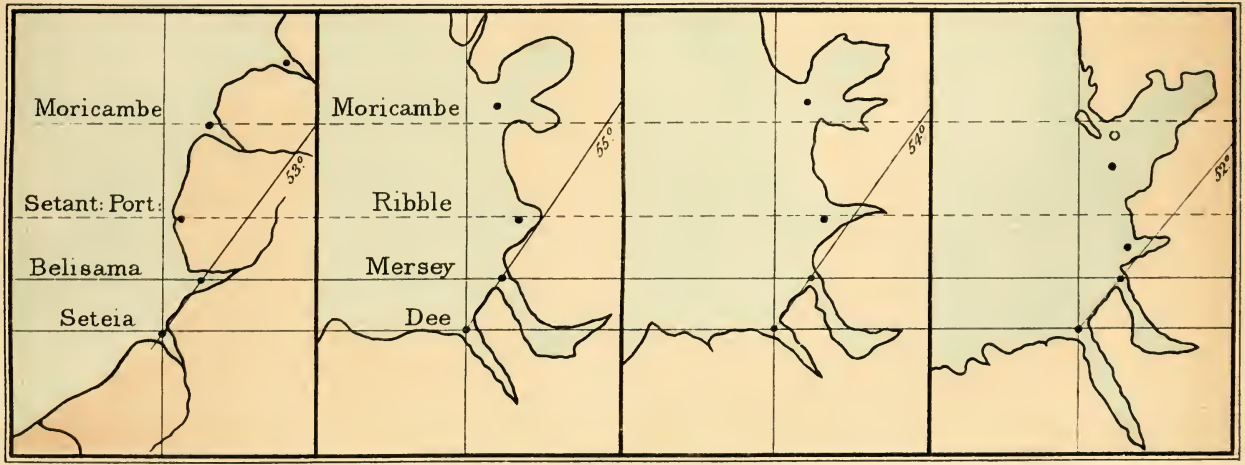
That whether we appeal to geology and physical geography, to the map history of the coast from the earliest times, or to the text of Ptolemy himself,† the testimony is uniform and consistent.

And lastly, that, relying upon the strength of this three-fold cord, we may repeat Horsley's words with confident emphasis :— "The Belisama from its situation *must be* the Mersey."

And now, gentlemen, I have "had my say" about our coast; at least I think so, for I fancy I made the same remark when we last met. However, leaving the future to take care of itself, believe me when I say that, if what I have read to-night gives to you or to others a tithe of the satisfaction the investigation itself has afforded to my own mind, I shall be amply rewarded.

* See Hist. Soc. *Transactions*, vol. xxx, pp. 82—84.
† Hist. Soc. *Transactions*, vol. xxx, p. 90.

HORSLEY'S BELISAMA.



THE STATION POINTS IN MERCATOR'S MAP ARE HIS OWN. COMPARE PLATE 2 IN VOL. XXX.

ON SOME MEDIÆVAL POTTERY RECENTLY FOUND IN DERBYSHIRE.

By Charles T. Gatty, Esq., Hon. Secretary.

(Read November 28th, 1878.)

THE writer has been for some time engaged in making a catalogue of the pottery and porcelain in the Mayer Collection, and this work has involved a classification of the specimens. The difficulty of effecting such an arrangement in a satisfactory manner, must be experienced to be fully appreciated. Each group has its problems; and concerning some, there seem to be but few satisfactory solutions. The history, fabric, manipulation, age, and locality, all form points of interest for the enquirer to determine; and in the lapse of time which has occurred since the objects came into existence, many of these details have passed out of record and remembrance.

The group of Early English pottery, however, comprising all the English productions subsequent to the Roman and Anglo-Saxon times, and previous to the 18th century, is as difficult a class to deal with as any, and principally for the reason that it offers so few distinctive features. There seems to be a dead level in the art of pottery throughout those five or six centuries. The materials used were of the very simplest kind, and the ornamentation, with a few exceptions, was extremely rude. The chemical ingredients of the various clays do not appear to have been understood, and all the mediæval fabrics are of the simple kind arrived at by peoples who are acquainted only with the

appearances of clays. It was not until the introduction of Eastern porcelain fabrics into this country, in consequence of the Dutch and English connection with India and China, that any attempt was made to work upon the chemical properties of the clays. Josiah Wedgwood dates this revival in the art of pottery from the introduction of tea; for with the tea came the cups and saucers, the imitation of which quickly followed. Although the mediæval wares are exceedingly rude, the fact remains that they were for centuries the work of the English people, and in common use throughout the country. From this point of view the subject is not without interest. There are examples of this mediæval pottery, scattered about in various museums and private collections in England, which would form a very interesting series if they were well drawn, and published in one work. It would be satisfactory also to try and trace out where they were made, and excavate the sites of some of the pot-works, to discover, if possible, the methods used by the mediæval potters in manipulation and firing.

Such enquiries would assist towards a more careful classification of the wares—something more particular and satisfactory than the vague grouping usually employed, such as "Norman," "Early," "Late," &c. The various works on pottery recently published in England do not offer very much assistance in this matter. They give dates to distinctive pieces, such as figures of knights in armour; but the majority of specimens have no such features, and fall under the general headings of "Norman" and "15th century." In some cases reference is made to mediæval manuscripts, and drawings given of the vessels figured in them; but, of course, there is always the possibility that such vessels may be of another material, and it would be difficult to state for certain which are pottery and which are either metal, leather, wood, glass, or horn. On the Bayeux tapestry both Saxons and Normans are represented as drinking from horns, and eating from bowls of a very different shape to anything the pottery savants usually call Norman. The exact meaning to be attached to the term Norman too, is not very clear. Does it refer to a species of

pottery which can be definitely described as of such and such a fabric, form, colour, and glaze, and known, from parallel pieces found in France, to be of Norman origin? Or does it refer to the sort of pottery which it is ordinarily supposed was made in England during the Norman dynasty? The terms Celtic and Teutonic pottery have a distinct connection with well-known fabrics and forms, but the Norman wares have not been at present clearly distinguished from pottery of a much later date.

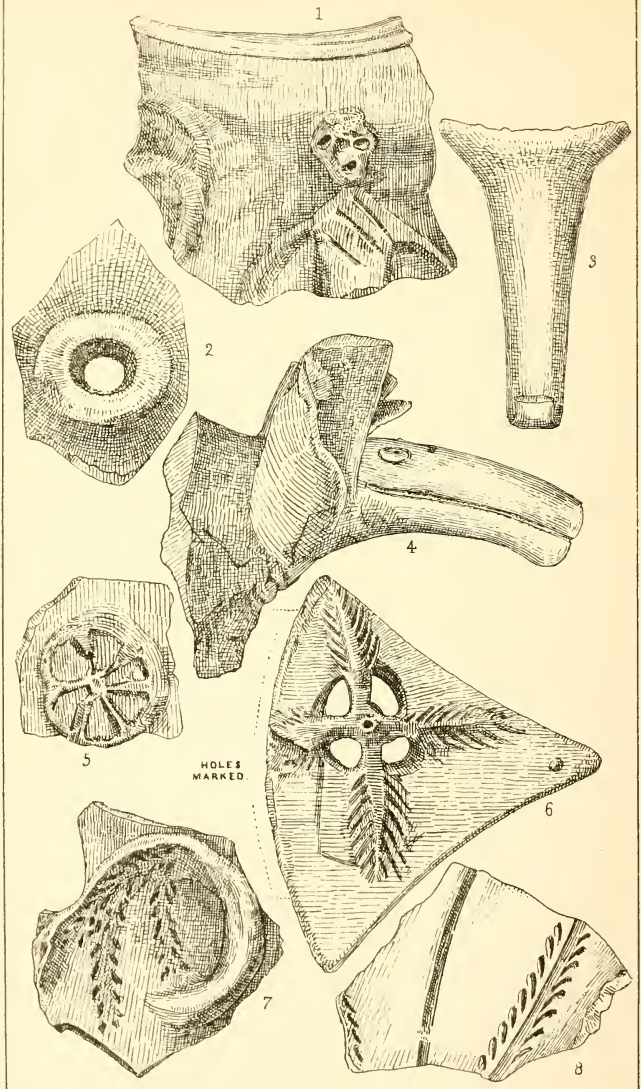
Whilst the writer was debating how to proceed with the classification of the Early English pottery in the Mayer Collection, it occurred to him that, to follow up a particular group of specimens, found upon the site of an old pot-work, and definitely identified as "Norman" pottery, would probably lead to some results and give him some information. Accordingly he selected a well-known group, and secured for himself an agreeable expedition, and a not unfruitful excavation.

In the second volume of Mr. Ll. Jewitt's *Reliquary*, at p. 216, there is an announcement of the discovery of some mediæval pottery in a field belonging to Lord Scarsdale, situated near to the roadside, on the turnpike between Derby and Duffield. The pieces are described, and some of them figured. The most important pitcher is figured on Plate XII. Subsequently the pieces were figured and described in Mr. Jewitt's work, *Ceramic Art of Great Britain*, vol. i, p. 78 *et seq.* Mr. Jewitt described these specimens without apparent hesitation as "Norman" pottery; stated that they were part of the refuse of an adjoining pot-work, and so far interested the writer, that he determined, without delay, to see the specimens, and ascertain if anything more could be rescued from the site of their manufacture. It appeared to him that this was an opportunity of really discovering something definite to go upon. If these pieces were found in tolerably good condition, with a certain kind of glaze and ornamentation, surely there must be many others, if only fragments, which would serve as illustrations of a class, and possibly lead to the identification of many specimens preserved in various collections.

Mr. Jewitt's description of the pieces was clear, but it did not go quite far enough for purposes of comparison; the writer therefore called upon Lord Scarsdale, their owner, who had kindly consented to his making a careful examination of them.

The group consists of a few pitchers of rude make, coated with an olive-green glaze. The most important specimen is a bulky, ugly pitcher, of a pale red body, coated with an olive-green glaze, mottled with brown spots, as if some colouring matter (manganese?) had been sifted over it. The body of the pitcher appeared to the writer to be much heavier and coarser than the ware usually termed "Norman," and, as before remarked, the green was of a duller shade than that usually found on Early English pottery.

Round the outside of the vessel are five horse shoes and two buckles, rudely moulded in relief, and apparently in a light-coloured clay. When the writer first saw the jug he felt uncertain if these insignia had been poured on, like the slip decoration, or applied whilst the clay was in a stiffer condition, or worked up with a tool from the body of the jug itself; he still feels it a little difficult to determine the point, but a friend, a practical potter, judging from some of the fragments the writer brought from Burley Hill, inclines to the last view, viz., that the ornamentation was worked up from the surface of the body. These heraldic insignia gave great interest to this jug. The horse shoe was a badge of the Ferrers family, who once owned the surrounding property; and Mr. Jewitt, in describing the jug as Norman, seems to confirm his opinion by the fact that the Ferrers family were the Norman Earls of Derby. The question then arises, Did the Ferrers family use the badge in Norman times, and was it accompanied by a buckle? Mr. Planché states that he can find no authority for the appearance of the horse shoe in their coat until the 13th century. Mr. Philip Evelyn Shirley tells the writer that he never heard of the buckle as a Ferrers' badge, and he is of opinion that badges were not used at all till the end of the 14th, and principally in the 15th and 16th centuries. Several of the authorities at the



C. BEALE. DEL.

Heralds' College were unanimous in considering that these insignia were much more likely to be a tavern sign than any heraldic badge. It does not appear therefore certain that these horse shoes connect the jug with the Norman times of the Ferrers family. Connected with this point it may be interesting to know that three horse shoes were borne by the Augustinian Priory at Darley, not far from the site of the pottery; also, that three round buckles were granted to a family named Jodrell of Duffield, about one mile distant. At Calke Abbey, the seat of Sir John Crewe, situated a few miles on the other side of Derby, there is a Bellarmine jug, of rude English mottled stoneware, with three horse shoes impressed under the head, and one on either side. The family do not know how this Bellarmine comes to be there, but it is considered by them to be most probable that it came from Hemington, where they had a house, in which village (the writer has since ascertained) there was an ancient tavern with the sign of "The Three Horse Shoes."

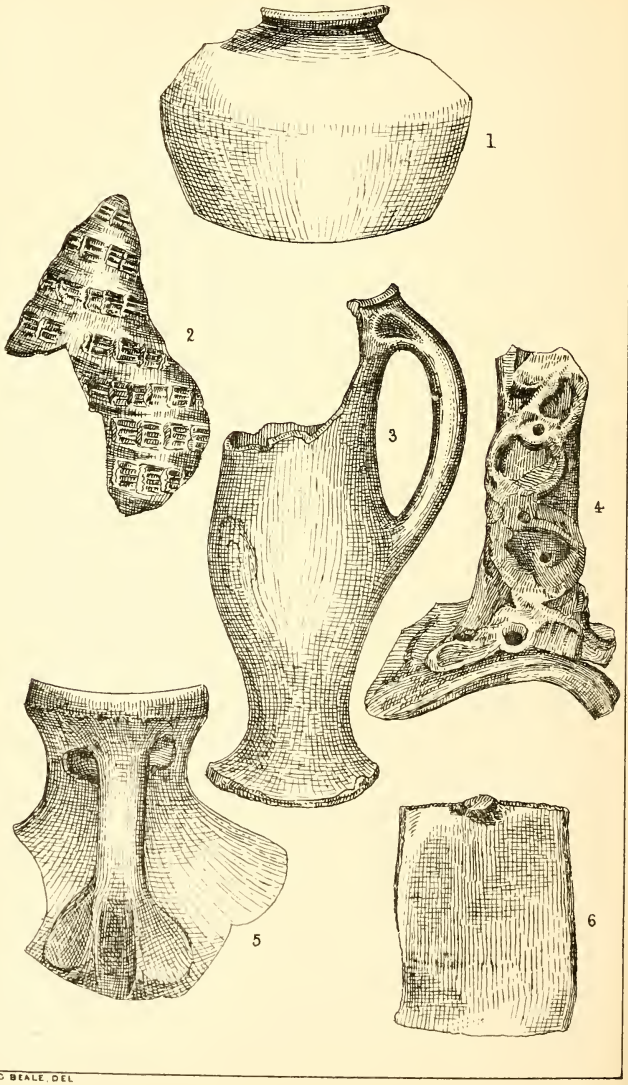
The next point of interest was to visit the field where the jugs were found. It is some distance from Kedleston Hall, and the property has recently passed from Lord Scarsdale's hands into the estate of Mr. John Evans, M.P., of Allestree Hall, Derby, adjoining whose park the field lies. The writer therefore called upon Mr. Evans, who kindly took him to the field, and gave every information in his power. The jugs were found in making a drain down the middle of the field, and it was believed at some depth. The writer walked over the grass with the hope of seeing some prominence or outline to encourage the hope that there might still be the remains of a kiln. On the side adjoining the park the field was uninterestingly flat, but on the side remote from the park the ground rose in several places into artificial-looking mounds, not of any great height, but sufficient to excite the curiosity as to what might be within them. One of these mounds in particular struck the writer as being artificial, and on mentioning to Mr. Evans the possibility of this being a refuse heap, as Mr. Jewitt had considered the field the site of an old pot-work, and expressing a desire to test its contents, Mr. Evans

kindly said that if the tenant, Mr. George Tomlinson, of Allestree, had no objection, the writer was at liberty to excavate.

Having obtained Mr. Tomlinson's consent, the writer, accompanied by his brother, the Rev. Reginald A. Gatty, arrived on the 1st of October at the scene of action with a spade and pickaxe. The spade was applied to the very top of the mound beforenamed, and a square sod removed, exposing a dark-coloured soil, in which lay seven or eight potsherds. This confirmed the view that this was a refuse heap, and a systematic excavation was commenced at one side, cutting a passage of about four or five feet wide, straight from the outside to the centre. Even at the outside extremity the soil was well mingled with pottery, but as the passage went towards the centre the potsherds lay as thick as it was possible to cram them down. Tops, bottoms, handles, and sides of bowls and pitchers of all sizes, and these mingled with a quantity of charcoal, and some fragments apparently of coal, and a great quantity of a fired brick-like substance in rough lumps, which had probably formed part of some rude kiln sides. But there was no trace of any constructed kiln; and it is possible that this was a rough clay covering to small, single clay kilns, which might have been built up at any point over the clay field. No coins or implements, unfortunately, were to be seen to give a clue to the date; but Mr. Evans had an impression that a coin of Edward III was found in the field at the time when Lord Scarsdale's pitchers were discovered.

The specimens which are on exhibition here this evening will give you a better idea of the sort of pottery found at Burley Hill than any further description. Out of the large quantity which the excavators brought away these are a selected number of specimens. There is but little beauty about them, as you will perceive; and I think some of the natives around Burley Hill were at a loss to discover why so much trouble was taken to obtain nothing but a few old pot "wastrels."

The two plates (X and XI), which accompany this paper, offer the reader a very correct notion of some of the most curious specimens found at Burley Hill. No. 1 on Plate X is of a light



POTTERY FROM BURLEY HILL.

red clay, the outside surface having been washed with a light-coloured clay slip under the glaze; the rude caricature upon it is evidently meant for a skeleton, the ribs being indicated by three rough lines. No. 2 is of the same fabric, and evidently the fragment of the lower part of a vessel, which has had a tap or bung. No. 3 is a handle in the same clay as the two last, and most probably from a low circular porringer like No. 1 Plate XI. No. 4 is a curious caricature of a stag's head. It is not easy to say what part of a vessel it has been; the horns are broken off short, the ears are tucked up close under the horns. The whole piece has been glazed, but it has been so much over-fired, that the glaze has a metallic brown appearance. No. 6 on the same plate is a tile of very unusual make. The body is light red, and the front is coated with a green glaze. The cross branches in the centre have an aperture behind them. On one side are two holes pierced horizontally, as if the tile was made for insertion into some ornamental work where it had to be supported from the side. No. 7 is an example of the ornamentation caused by the use of a stick, or some simple implement, upon the clay whilst in a moist state. No. 8 has also a punctured ornamentation; the body is grey, and the raised ridges seem to be smeared on to the body, and made of finer clay; but a friend of the writer's, a practical potter as before mentioned, considered this to have been worked up with an instrument from the body. No. 1 on Plate XI is of a light red body, it has been glazed apparently only on the bottom of the inside. No. 2 is covered with a simple impressed pattern, and coated with green glaze; it has been over-fired. No. 3, another over-fired piece, gives the shape of the rude pitchers made at Burley Hill; it is glazed all over the outside. No. 4 is a handle, the raised ornamentation having evidently been applied whilst the clay was in a partially soft state. No. 5 is an excellent example of the glaze well-preserved, and of a fine colour: it is olive-green, dotted with small brown specks. No. 6 is a flanged roofing tile.

It will be seen that there is nothing of any great beauty or value in the find. The remaining specimens are only after the

same style as these selected few. It is to be hoped that at some future time the heap may be more effectually ransacked, and that something may be found which will determine the date, and lead to a satisfactory elucidation of the many points of interest which are suggested by a study of "Mediæval Pottery."

PROCEEDINGS,

THIRTY-FIRST SESSION, 1878-79.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

Royal Institution, Colquitt Street, Liverpool, October 18th, 1878,

REV. CANON HUME, D.C.L., VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR.

The completed volume for Session XXX. [Vol. VI, Third Series.] was laid upon the table.

In the absence of the Honorary Secretary, the Chairman read the following

REPORT.

THE Society this evening completes its thirtieth Session; and the thirtieth volume of its Transactions and Proceedings lies upon the table. This fact is of itself very significant; for it shews that the promise with which the fathers of the Society set out, in 1848, has been honourably and punctually fulfilled, and the retiring Council do not fear a comparison of their thirty volumes with a similar number, the production of any other provincial Society in the United Kingdom. The character of their volumes may be seen from the enumeration of Titles and Illustrations given in Canon Hume's General Index; but it extends over only the first two series, or twenty-four volumes in all.

The past Session has been one of great interest, though without excitement; the meetings were well attended, and the papers were such as to sustain more than the average amount of interest. There was an unusually large number of objects exhibited, bearing on local archæology, or on ethnology and other kindred subjects.

The number of papers read, including one or two minor communications, was fourteen ; and there are eleven printed, either in the Transactions or Proceedings, including one that had lain over from the previous Session. It is not necessary to give an analysis of their contents ; but it may be worth remarking, that they are illustrated by nine plates. Some of these, however, illustrate the miscellaneous objects which were laid before the Society. The volume extends to 208 pages.

On no previous occasion, for at least ten years, has the property of the Society been in such a satisfactory condition. The Library—now a large and valuable one, though little used—has been put in perfect order, and it is available for the use of members ; while the stock, or copies of volumes unsold, is so large as to cause an embarrassment of riches.

The Society's small collection of museum objects, still at the Town Museum, William Brown Street, is in good order, though it has not increased much of late. The miscellaneous property has all been identified and recovered, and is accounted for by the officers in charge of it respectively.

The financial condition of the Society is more satisfactory than it has been for some time past. Though the members are not so numerous as they were in former years, the resources have been used economically ; and thus every demand has been promptly met ; and there will be a balance in favour of the Society, after the distribution of the volume to the members and others.

The retiring Council have been reminded of late of the age of the Society ; for Canon Hume, who has signified his intention of retiring from all active participation in its labours, was one of its founders, and has never been out of office. He served for sixteen years as Honorary Secretary ; for six as President ; and eight nominally as Vice-President, but performing duties of all kinds as necessity arose. He has, however, consented to remain on the Council for the forthcoming Session ; and the increase of younger men, of great ability and promise, affords ground of hope that the future will be distinguished like the past.

Another of the three founders of the Society is its warm friend Mr. Mayer, whose liberality and earnestness in the promotion of its interests are well known ; but who cannot attend its meetings as usual, owing to distance and the condition of his health. But the Council believe that the Society will do itself honour, and shew a grateful appreciation of Mr. Mayer's numerous acts of kindness, by requesting him to accept the position of Honorary Life Membership.

The Balance Sheet will be submitted by the Treasurer.

The balloting lists have been made out in accordance with the Laws, and are now in your hands.

It was moved by F. J. Bailey, Esq., seconded by E. W. M. Hance, Esq., and resolved :—

That the Report now read be printed, and circulated with the Proceedings.

The Treasurer's audited Balance Sheet was then read, but was regarded as provisional only, more payments and accounts being still expected.

It was moved by E. W. M. Hance, Esq., seconded by J. H. Gibson, Esq., and resolved :—

That the Balance Sheet be passed provisionally ; and that in its complete form it be printed and circulated with the Proceedings.*

A Ballot was then taken for the election of Council and Officers.†

It was then formally moved, seconded, and unanimously resolved :—

That Joseph Mayer, Esq., one of the founders of the Society and frequently its benefactor, be elected an Honorary Life Member of the Society.

On the motion of F. J. Bailey, Esq., seconded by J. G. Jacob, Esq., a special vote of thanks was passed to Canon Hume, for his long and valuable services to the Society.

November 14th, 1878.

Thomas Gibson, Esq., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

1. Three "mantles" or "mats," as they are called, from New Zealand, all of them made by a very tedious process, it being not unusual for the manufacture of one of them to last longer than a year. The oldest "mat" was one with tassels of cord suspended from it, the material being the *phormium tenax* or New Zealand flax. This one dates from before the introduction of wool into the country. The next in interest was black with white weft ; but the richest and most beautiful was a silky white one with a splendid woollen border. In all three it was noticed that one of the four sides was not ornamented, this being the side which goes round the neck of the wearer.
2. A chieftain's belt, of New Zealand flax, curiously worked.
3. An image called "Whuckapackack," with the tribal mark or tapu on it.
4. A double human figure, used as the figure-head of a prahu war canoe. One man sits on the head of the other ; and both have the tongue protruded, in one case touching the breast.

* *See* page 118. † *See* page viii.

By Charles Potter, Esq.

1. An ancient finger ring.
2. A buckle, silver enamelled, and one of bronze.
3. A fish hook of bronze.

All the above objects were found on the Cheshire shore.

4. Nine Liverpool tiles (Sadler's printing) representing various actors, viz.:—Mr. Wroughton, in the character of "Barnwell;" Mr. Mattocks, in the character of "Princess Catherine;" Garrick as "Sir John Brute," and also as "Abel Drugger;" Mr. Shuter, as "Lovegold." The other three tiles represent respectively the "Hay "Makers," the "Fortune Tellers," and a Ship. The whole are in excellent drawing, and in Sadler's best style of printing or transfer.

By Charles T. Gatty, Esq.

1. Several pieces of pottery, including a "slip ware" dish, with a rude design representing a cock, the initials "W. W., and the date 1749.
2. A small stoneware jar, inscribed "Mary Moreland," Nov. the 5th, 1753.
3. Some specimens of Wedgwood ware recently given to the Museum by Mr. Mayer.
3. Two necklaces of blue and white jasper-ware beads.

The following paper was read :—

AN OLD LIVERPOOL SERMON, DEDICATED TO BRYAN BLUNDELL, THE FOUNDER OF THE BLUE COAT HOSPITAL,* published in 1712. *By J. Harris Gibson, Esq., Honorary Curator.*

November 28th, 1878.

F. J. BAILEY, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

1. A large stone from Ystalyfern Ironworks, near Swansea, which had been long almost in a state of fusion, and on being suddenly cooled through the fire having been blown out, it split into polygonal crystals like the stones of the Giant's Causeway.
2. A specimen from Whitby in Yorkshire, shewing the natural form of the Ammonite and the polished form. The two joined together are sometimes called the "Miller's Thumb."

* *Transactions*, p. 67.

By W. T. Watkin, Esq.

1. A sketch of a Roman tile found at Quern-moore, near Lancaster; the inscription on it naming the "Ala Sebusiana" by which Lancaster was garrisoned. It is the only one now known to be in existence, though a large number were found.
2. A photograph of a Roman cameo (actual size), recently found in the Roman castrum at South Shields. It represents a bear, which is quite perfect.

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

1. A Liverpool bowl (Sadler's transfer); it has a ship represented on the inside, with the inscription—"Success to the Fanny."
2. A Liverpool jug, with mariner's compass in transfer, and the following inscription—"Come, box the compass. Invented by Murphy, a Dutchman, A.D. 1229; first exhibited at Venice, 1260; improved by Giori of Naples, 1302; its declination discovered by Hartman, 1538."

The following paper was read:—

On some Medieval Pottery recently found in Derbyshire.* *By Charles T. Gatty, Esq., Honorary Secretary.*

December 12th, 1878.

F. J. Bailey, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

1. A spode plate, shewing the Arms of Liverpool.
2. A number of Thalers of the Princes of Transylvania or "Siebenbürgen," from John to Zapolya Michael Appafi.

The following paper was read:—

On the Shorthand of the Ancients. *By W. E. A. Axon, Esq.*

January 9th, 1879.

The Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

1. A printed trial of the witches, Rose Cullenden and Amy Duny, widows, both of Leystoff in the county of Suffolk, at the assizes held for the county at Bury St. Edmunds, 10th March, 1664, before Matthew Hale, Knight, Lord Chief Baron.

* *Transactions*, p. 97.

2. Three fragments of an old map, temp. William III, shewing portions of the Wirrall coast, Cheshire, and North Flint.
3. A collection of Polish medals and coins, 2 vols., the second volume containing 145 copper-plate engravings of fine work.
4. A line engraving of the Library in the University of Leyden, dated 1610, and no doubt published after the death of Josephus Scaliger, the famous Professor at the University.
5. A love token, heart-shaped, and forming a box or reliquary, still enclosing hair. The token is of silver, and shews on either side a Cupid with bow and arrow, and surrounding inscription—the form of which and the spelling would approximate the date to about the year 1650—"Noe Heart more Trve Then mine To Yov."

By David Radcliffe, Esq.

A burial certificate, certifying that one "Jane Rigge, late of the "Out-yeate, in the Parish of Hawkshead, county Lancaster, was "buried in Woollen." Dated 31st of January, 1694; attested and signed by Myles Sandys.

The following papers were read:—

1. On some Roman Remains lately found at York. *By B. L. Benas, Esq.*

2. Some Remarks illustrative of Anthropology, suggested by Professor Ward's Photography of American Indians. *By the Rev. Canon Hume, D.C.L.*

January 23rd, 1879.

B. L. Benas, Esq., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited:—

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

1. A Tetradrachm of Athens, of a very early period, probably the sixth century B.C.
2. A copy of Rules and Articles of the Members of the Friendly Society of Journeymen Pilots, Liverpool. Printed by Merritt and Wright, 1801.
3. A Sermon preached at the Old Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. John Stanley, M.A., Rector of Bury and Halsall in Lancashire, and printed by John Sadler, Harrington Street, Liverpool, 1750.

By the Rev. Canon Hume.

Various interesting castings of stone implements, including a stone sword, an unpolished dagger of flint, a stone cannon ball, and a large stone pickaxe.

The following paper was read :—

THE MAP HISTORY OF THE COAST FROM THE DEE TO THE DUDDON; A SEARCH AFTER THE BELISAMA OF HORSLEY.* *By T. Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A., F.G.S., &c.*

February 6th, 1879.

The Rev. R. R. MOORE, M.A., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By Charles Potter, Esq.

1. Three specimens of the "Berix Radians" from the chalk of Sussex. These are supposed to be the most perfect specimens of this interesting fish that have hitherto been discovered.
2. Two spindles from the Cheshire shore. Although spindle-whorls have been found in considerable numbers in that locality, these are the first spindles which have been procured.

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

1. A large silver medal, on the death of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, 1632.
2. A Sestertius, or first brass of the Roman Emperor Vitellius.
3. Six large Wedgwood cameos, one signed Wedgwood and Bentley.
4. A godfather's presentation spoon in silver, and of large size. This fine specimen shews the Exeter Assay Office marks for the year 1705 (the fourth of Queen Anne), viz. :—A lion's head erased, Britannia, Castle (the mark for Exeter). Date mark (the letter E for 1705), and the maker's initials A.D.

The following paper was read : —

ON ROMAN MANCHESTER.† *By W. T. Watkin, Esq.*

February 20th, 1879.

The Rev. CANON HUME, D.C.L., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited : —

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

1. An old wooden panel, blazoned *az.* a seated figure *or*, with orb, sword and radiated nimbus, impaling TREVOR ; per bend sinister *ermine* and *ermines*, a lion rampant *or*.

* *Transactions*, p. 83 † *Ibid*, p. 13.

2. A Thaler of Philip de Montmorency, Count of Horn, in connection with which Mr. Gibson read the following notice:—

The coin is without date, and is thus described—*Obv.:* PHS * BAR°* D* MONTM° * C° * AB—HORN * D°* D* WIERT. (Philippus Baron de Montmorency, ab Horn Dominus de Wierten). Two Shields of Arms, helmets and crests; the right for Montmorency, the left for Horn; the former surrounded with the collar of the Order of the Toison d'Or or Golden Fleece. *Rev.:* SANCTVS * MARTIN * PATRONVS * WIERTEN. St. Martin on horseback, with circular nimbus; cloak and sword; under the horse a beggar seated; and under the beggar, within the legend, a small shield charged with a chevron. Arms of Montmorency: *Or*, a cross *gules*, sixteen alerions or eaglets displayed *azure*. Crest—Helm, crown, and Talbot's head, couped and gorged. Arms of Horn: *Or*, three hunting horns *gules*. Crest—Helm and cap or bonnet *ermine*, resting on a panache of two heights or rows of peacocks' feathers. Montmorency is one of the oldest houses in France; John, of the name, having left the service of Louis XI, entered that of Charles the Hardi, Duke of Burgundy. On this account he was disinherited by his father. He, however, afterwards became chief of the branch of the Montmorencys in the Low Countries. Anne of Egmont, widow of Joseph, grandson of the above, married John Count of Horn. There being no issue by this second marriage, the children by her first husband, Joseph of Montmorency, succeeded, in right of their grandmother Marie, who was of the house of Horn. The eldest of these was Philipp, whose name, title, and arms appear on the coin. This nobleman, who was a statesman and admiral in the Low Countries, and Chevalier de la Toison d'Or, married Walbourg, daughter of William Count of Nuenar and Anne Countess of Wiede. He was beheaded at Brussels, June 5, 1568.*

By B. L. Benas, Esq.

A number of golden trinkets from Zululand, made by the natives. They comprised bracelets, nose rings, earrings, stomachers, and necklaces. These latter are furnished with a small red coral to keep off the evil eye. They are of very pure gold, and of considerable intrinsic value.

By Charles Potter, Esq.

A large fossil specimen of *Teredo Navalis* or ship worm, from the chalk of Sussex. It was explained that the specimen consisted only of the calcareous incrustation with which the creatures lined the holes they had made in wood; nothing remained of the shells, and only a small portion of carbonized wood, to shew that the latter had existed. This specimen, Mr. Potter stated, was but a fragment from a mass which proved that timber of considerable size had existed to furnish the materials for these borings.

The following paper was read:—

ON THE ARMS WHICH EXISTED IN LYMM CHURCH, CO. CHESTER, IN 1592.† *By J. Paul Rylands, Esq., F.S.A.*

* See Van Loon, *Histoire Metallique des Pays Bas*, vol. i, p. 22.

† *Transactions*, p. 1.

The following notes upon the observance of Lent were communicated by a Member :—

Lenten Notes of the Olden Time.

Ash Wednesday used to be kept, not many years ago, in some parts of south-western England, by dragging about the streets an effigy made of straw and old clothes, to represent Judas Iscariot. After it had been misused sufficiently, it was either set on fire, or shot to pieces, or thrown down a chimney. A similar custom is now observed on Good Friday in southern Europe, and in Catholic Spanish America.

In western England, daffodils are still called "Lenten lilies," just as in the same region the chrysanthemum is called the "Michaelmas daisy," the black hellebore the "Christmas rose," and the anemone the "Paschal flower."

The legal enforcement of Lenten fasting long outlived the supremacy of the Roman Church in Great Britain. So late as 1661, licenses to eat flesh on fish days were granted by the rectors of parishes in England. One of such licenses appeared in a Liverpool or Manchester paper lately.

In Durham, all the Sundays in Lent, except the first, are known by the following names :—

Tid. Mid. Miserere. Carlin. Palm. Pask-egg Day.

The first three names were taken from the opening words of the appropriate Latin psalms of the days in question. Te Deum, Mihi Deus, and Miserere, Palm Sunday and Paschal Sunday tell their own story. Carlin Sunday gets its name from "Carlins," a kind of gray pease, fried in butter and highly flavoured.

Under the Commonwealth, the Roundheads raged furiously against Lent and its observances. There were published sundry so-called "Lenten Litanies," for the most part mere rubbish, of which the following may be taken as fair specimens :—

From a vinegar priest on a crabtree stock,
From a foddering of prayer four hours by the clock,
From a holy sister in a pitiful smock,
Libera Nos Dominé.

From the nick and froth of a penny pot-house,
From the fiddle, the cross, and a great Scotch louse,
From committees that chop up a man like a mouse,
Libera Nos Dominé.

From meddling with things that are out of our reaches,
From a fighting priest, and a soldier that preaches,
From an ignoramus that writes, and a woman that teaches,
Libera Nos Dominé.

When the old saints' day this year is at an end, sackcloth and ashes rather than wedding garments, fasting and penance rather than marriage and merry making will be in order; but should the impatience of the lovers urge them to declare themselves at the earliest opportunity, they will hasten to their purpose on "All Fools' Day."

March 6th, 1879.

The Rev. R. R. Moore, M.A., in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By W. T. Watkin, Esq.

A photograph of a Roman tombstone, found at Murrell Hill, Carlisle, the site of a Roman cemetery. It represents a lady seated, with a child standing on her left. On her knee she bears a pigeon, and in her right hand holds a fan, very similar to those now in fashion. That she was a Mithraist seems certain from the fact of the upper part of the stone being flanked by figures of lions, having a human head held in their grasp.

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

1. The half of a William I Penny, attributed to William Rufus.
2. A Penny of Henry II, first mintage, struck at Ipswich.
3. A double or folded half of a Penny of Henry II, last mintage.
4. A Penny of Henry III, minted at Canterbury.
5. A London Penny of Edward I.
6. A well-preserved Penny of Ed. III, from the St. Edmondsbury mint.
7. A Dublin halfpenny, Edward I.

All from the Meols Beach, Cheshire, and in the collection of Mr. Chas. Potter.

8. An inedited 17th century token, ¼d., issued by Ralph Hall of Liverpool, 1661.
9. A Chester Halfpenny, issued by James Knowsley, 1667.
10. A Liverpool, or "the Ship Halfpenny," found in November, 1878, in Colquitt Street. This piece was issued by Thomas Clarke, grocery warehouse, 66 and 67, Cable Street, 1791.
11. A silver medal given to one of the 738 freemen, who voted for Thos. Leyland, Esq., at the Liverpool Election, 1816.
12. A passenger's ticket (copper), used on the Tranmere Ferry steamer "Etna," 1817.
13. A passenger's ticket (copper), used as a check on payment of the fare, for the voyage from Liverpool to Hoylake, by the steam-packet "Cambria," in the best cabin, 1821. Found at Hoylake, and in the possession of Mr. Chas. Potter.
14. A brass token, farthing size, used at the rendezvous for East India recruits, No. 1, Audley Street, London Road, Liverpool, about the year 1823.
15. The Book Plate of Mr. Charles Eyes, the publisher of the Map of Liverpool, 1785.
16. Three miniature portraits, by Mrs. Lightfoot of Liverpool, and painted about 1780.
17. A pierced card or drawing of the Liverpool Town Hall, shewing the edifice as it was illuminated September, 1806, in honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence.

The following paper was read :—

NOTES, HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN, RELATING TO LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.* *By J. Harris Gibson, Esq., Honorary Curator.*

March 20th, 1879.

J. G. JACOB, Esq., Hon. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following objects were exhibited :—

By J. Harris Gibson, Esq.

1. A large silver medal, Liverpool Botanic Gardens, shewing bust of Charles Linnæus.
2. A sterling of John II, Count of Hainault (13th century), found on the Meols Beach.
3. A rare Irish token, issued by Thomas Fisher (circa 1690).
4. A Liverpool Poll Book—Canning, Gascoyne, and the Earl of Sefton's Election, 1818.

By Charles T. Gatty. Esq.

An Ancient Deed, referring to Delinquents and Recusants in Cheshire during the reign of Charles II ; the following reading of which was kindly given by Alfred Scott Gatty, Esq. :—

CHARLES the Second by the grace of God King of England Scotland FFrance and Ireland defender of the ffaith &c. To the Receivo' gen'all of our Revenues comeing of the estates of Delinquent and popish Recusants in our County of Chester, greeting—Whereas you stand charged in yo' Accompts wth the yearely rent of cxli for the ffarme of the demeasne lands late of John Moore decd Delinquent wth the appurtences scituate lying and being in Chelwell with divers old Rents there in o' County aforesaid now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Lawrenson or his Assignes soe to him lett from yeare to yeare under the yearely rent aforesaid which for the halfe yeare ended the 25th day of March 1660 is lvli As by a Constat thereof under the hand of Wm Chislett Deputy Audito' of the Revenues of the said County remayning in the custody of this Remembranc' appeareth. Neverthelesse for certaine causes the Barons of our Exchequr now moveing Wee comand you that you forbeare to make any demand or demands for the said Rent or to take any distresse or distresses for the same charged to be ene as abovesaid. And if you have levyed the same or any other Arrears of the said Rent wch are remayning in yo' hands and not yet answered unto Us That you by force of these presents restore the same unto John Moore gent or his Assignes And Wee will see yt you shalbe thereof discharged upon yo' Accompt as is just. Witnesse Sir Orlando Bridgman Knt and Baronett at Westm' the xith day of July in the xijth yeare of our reigne. Bye Rolle of Remembrances of the

* *Transactions*, p. 67.

same yeare Trinity Record the . . . . Rolle [in a certaine proces there touching John Moore gent who hath pleaded in discharge of the p'misses abovemenconed] And by the Barons. OSBORNE.

By J. G. Jacob, Esq.

1. A rare and valuable Aureus of Tiberius and Agrippina.
2. A unit or Broad, value twenty shillings, of Charles I.

The following paper was read —

A CENTURY OF RECUSANCY, ILLUSTRATED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BLUNDELLS OF CROSBY, Part I.* *By the Rev. T. E. Gibson.*

April 3rd, 1879.

The Rev. R. R. MOORE, M.A., in the Chair.

The following object was exhibited :—

By Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A.

A well-preserved Roman coin, found by Mr. Thomas Johnstone whilst excavating a cellar for a house he was about to build in a field near Bebington Church in 1876. On the obverse is the emperor with radiated diadem, around which is the inscription—IMP . P . LIC . VALERIANVS . P . F . AVG . On the reverse side are two figures, Valerian and Gallerian, standing and offering sacrifices at an altar. with the inscription—PIETAS AVGG(ustorum). The coin is a denarius (billon) of Valerian, and interesting from its having a hole pierced through it, and may have been used as a pendant ornament for the neck by a Saxon lady.

The following paper was read :—

ON THE EXCAVATIONS AT CARANDA, IN FRANCE. *By Joseph Smith, Jun., Esq.*

April 17th, 1879.

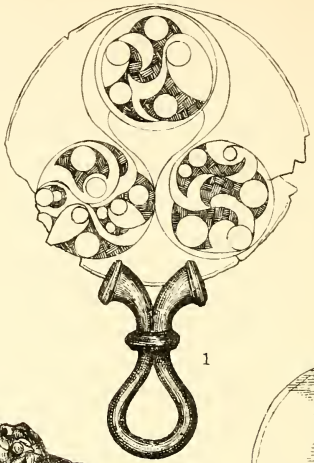
F. J. BAILEY, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

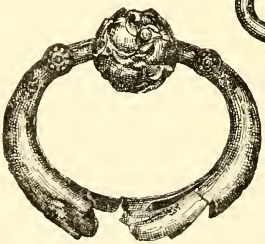
The following objects were exhibited :—

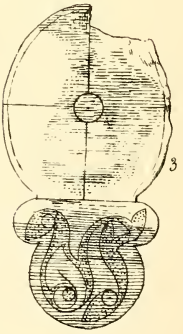
By Charles T. Gatty, Esq.

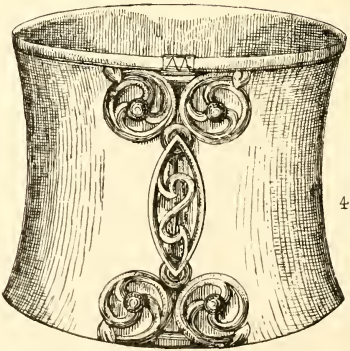
1. Wooden one-handled tankard or cup, encased in a thin coat of bronze, and with a bronze handle attached, ornamented with Late Celtic designs : No. 6384 in the Mayer Collection. The late Mr. Albert Way, in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxvi, p. 65, speaks

* *Transactions*, p. 33.









G. BEALE, DEL

LATE CELTIC ANTIQUITIES

of this vessel as being one of the most remarkable and unpublished examples of the "Late Celtic" period. He describes it as found in Merionethshire, in a turbary near Trawsfynydd, not far from the Roman remains at Tomen-y-Mur, and formerly in possession of Mr. Lloyd, of Penyglanan. See *Arch. Cam.* second series, vol. i, p. 332; also *Transactions* Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. xiv, p. 186. The cup is formed of a circle of ten wooden staves, the bottoms of which are left large and broad, forming a ledge upon which rests the bottom of the cup, which is a single circular piece of wood, raised from the base of the staves about $\frac{5}{16}$in. Running round the outside of the bottom of the ends of the staves, and bridging over the small divisions between them, run two inserted wavy lines of thin bronze wire about $\frac{1}{16}$in. wide. In the centre of the outside of the wooden bottom is a bronze knob, with a small circular bronze plate round it. The bronze covering goes from the base to the top, and folds over into the cup about $1\frac{1}{4}$in. all round. The ornamentation of the handle covers four rivets, that go through to the inside and fix the bronze mounting to the woodwork. The cup is figured on Plate XII, fig. 4, where the ornamental work may be seen.

2. Bronze mirror, with "Late Celtic" ornamentation on one side: No. 6395 in the Mayer Collection. This mirror is also mentioned by Mr. Albert Way in the paper above referred to. He says:—"This specimen was purchased in Paris by Mr. J. C. Robinson, by "whom it was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in 1854 "as a Celtic or Gallo-Roman mirror; the place of discovery "unknown. (*Proceedings* Soc. Ant., vol. iii, p. 118.) I am informed "by Mr. Franks that it was probably found in the bed of the "Thames, in the neighbourhood of Barnes." The diameter of the mirror is $6\frac{1}{4}$in., and the length, including the handle, $8\frac{3}{8}$in. The mirror is figured on Plate XII, fig. 1.

3. Bronze Spoon, No. 12, 6, 79, 13, in the Mayer Collection, with Late Celtic ornamentation upon it, described by Mr. Albert Way in the paper referred to above, and figured on p. 65 of that volume. This spoon was presented to Mr. Charles Roach Smith by Mrs. Blackett, and is believed to have been found in a turbary in Ireland. Mr. Smith presented the spoon to Mr. Mayer. The spoon is figured on Plate XII, fig. 3.

4. Portion of a horse bit—an iron ring encased in a bronze cover with an ornamented boss at one side of it: No. 6396 in the Mayer Collection. This specimen was labelled "Found in Lancashire," but no further particulars are at present known. It is figured on Plate XII, fig. 2.

By the Rev. T. E. Gibson, exhibited by permission of Col. Blundell.

1. 1611. "A true Purtraiture of Sundrie Coynes found 1611 at Harkirke in "litle Crosbie." Impression from the original copper-plate in the possession of Col. Blundell of Crosby. Donation to the Society.

2. 1625. A "Quietus est" from the Pipe Office, for £204. 8. 9. Annual Value of two-thirds of the lands of Wm. Blundell, of Little Crosby, Esq.; £86. 13. 4. value of goods and cattle of do., forfeited for Recusancy. In the Roll of Recusants, 1st Charles (1625), for the County of Lancaster.

3. 1629 July 20 (5 Car.) Discharge from Sir Ralph Ashton for £80, decreed by the Star Chamber to be paid him by Wm. Blundell, of Little Crosby, Esq.

4. 1642, Dec. 22 (Leigh). *Commission, signed by Major-General Sir Thomas Tildesley, appointing William Blundell to be Captain of one Company of Dragoons in his Regiment.

The following paper was read :—

A CENTURY OF RECUSANCY, ILLUSTRATED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BLUNDELLS OF CROSBY, Part II.† *By the Rev. T. E. Gibson.*

* Plate IV. † *Transactions*, p. 49

THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE *in Account with* JOHN G. JACOB, *Treasurer*.—SESSION XXX.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
1877-8.			
Oct. 18—Balance in hand	45	6	5
Subscriptions :—			
Arrears	58	16	0
Session xxx	95	11	0
Session xxxi, in advance	2	12	6
Books sold	2	14	4½
	£205	0	3½

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Volume xxx :—			
Printing £57 11 9			
Illustrations 10 10 0			
	68	1	9
Sessional Expenses :—			
Rent, Royal Institution	10	10	0
Refreshments	8	9	1
Miscellaneous Printing.....	10	0	5
Hon. Secretary's Miscellaneous Expenses	3	12	6
Secretary's ditto ditto	1	15	2½
Stationery, Postages, &c., per Treasurer	1	16	6
Royal Insurance	0	16	0
Secretary's Salary	12	12	0
Collector's Commission	3	14	0
Volume—"East Cheshire".....	2	2	0
Dr. Londini, for Assorting the Stock of Soc.'s Transactions	6	6	0
Postage of Vol. per Rev. Canon Hume and Dr. Londini	3	16	11
	133	12	4½
Balance in hand	71	7	11
	£205	0	3½

E. & O. E.
JOHN G. JACOB.

Audited,
FRANCIS JAMES BAILEY.

DONATIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

I.—England.

Birkenhead Literary and Philosophical Society ;—Report of, Session xxi, 1877-78.

Cambridge Antiquarian Society ;—Report of, Nos. xv, xvii, xviii.

Cornwall Polytechnic Society ;—Forty-fifth Annual Report of, 1877.

Royal Institution ;—Journal of, vol. xli, part i, No. 20, Nov. 1878.
Sixty-first Annual Report of, 1878-79.

Essex Archæological Society ;—Transactions of, vol. i, part 4, New Series.

Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society ;—Annual Report of, 1877-78.

Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society ;—Transactions of, vol. iv, part 4.

Liverpool. Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Free Public Library, Museum, and Walker Art Gallery, 1878, 1879.

Naturalists' Field Club ;—Proceedings of, 1877-78.

Chemists' Association ;—Transactions of, Session 1877-78.

Philomathic Society ;—Proceedings of, Session 1877-78.

Literary and Philosophical Society ;—Proceedings of, vol. xxxii.

London. The Archæological Journal, vol. xxxiv, Nos. 134, 135, 139, 140.

Geological Society ;—Quarterly Journal of, vol. xxxii, No. 127 ; Vol. xxxiv, Nos. 132, 134, 135, 136.

Royal Geographical Society ;—Journal of, vol. xlvii, 1877.
Proceedings of, vol. i, No. 1, New Series (monthly).

Royal Society ;—Proceedings of, Nos. 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193.

Society of Antiquaries, vol. vii, No. 4.

Society of Arts ; Journal of, Nos. 1320 to 1358—35 Nos. (Nos. 1323, 1324, 1325, and 1356 wanting.)

Statistical Society ;—Journal of, vol. xli, parts 1, 2, 3, 4.

Manchester Literary Club ;—Papers of, vol. iv.
Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Free Public Libraries, 1878.

Montgomeryshire. Collections, Historical and Archæological, relating to ;—Vol. xi, parts 1 and 2 ; vol. xii, parts 1, 2, and 3.

Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society ;—Original Papers of, vol. iii, part 4 ; vol. viii, parts 1, 2, 3, and 5.

Yorkshire. Archæological and Topographical Society :—Journal of, vol. iv, part 19 ; vol. vii, part 1.

West Riding Geological and Polytechnic Society ;—Proceedings of, part v, 1877, New Series.

2.—IRELAND.

Royal Irish Academy ;—Transactions of, vol. xxiv, parts 2 and 3 ; vol. xxv, part 20 ; vol. xxvi, parts 1 to 5.
Proceedings of, vol, iii (Second Series), No. 2.
Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland ; Journal of, vol. iv, part 3 (Fourth Series).

3.—FOREIGN.

America. Minnesota Historical Society ;—Annual Report of, for 1878.
France. Bulletin de la Société Archeologique et Historique de l'Orleanais. tom. vi, No. 95 ; tom. vii. No. 96.
Italy. Società dei Lincei (Roma) Atti, (Serie Terza), vol. ii, fasc 4, 5, and 6 ; vol. iii, fasc 1, 2, and 3.
Società Toscana (Pisa) vol. iii, fasc 1, 2, and 3.

4.—MISCELLANEOUS.

From Morris C. Jones, Esq. Various Wood-cuts representing several places and buildings in Old Liverpool.
From the Author. Illustrations of the Rood-screen at Fritton. By the Rev. R. Hart, B.A.
From the Author. Collectanea Antiqua, Ancient Remains, &c., vol. vii, part 2. By Charles Roach Smith.
From J. Paul Rylands, Esq. An Account of the extraordinary Ceremony of cursing by Bell, Book, and Candle, which took place in the Parish Church of Leigh on Sunday, December 4th, 1474.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED.

Jan. 9, 1879. R. D. Radcliffe, Esq., Darley, Old Swan, Liverpool.
Jan. 9, 1879. H. Caraher, Esq., 51, Vine street, Liverpool.
Feb. 20, 1879. William Fingland, Esq., 20, High street, Wavertree, Liverpool.
Feb. 20, 1879. Richard Barton, Esq., West Leigh Lodge, Leigh, near Manchester.
Mar. 6, 1879. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Turner, Bronceris, Carnarvon.
Apr. 17, 1879. Rev. T. E. Gibson, 6, Crosby road, Birkdale, near Southport.

INDEX.

A

Adlington, 9
Allestree Hall, 101
Arms in Lyn 1 Church, 1
Axon, W. E. A., paper by, 109

B

Bailey, F. J., chairman, 108, 109, 116
Baines, 17, 23
Bassnet, Christopher, sermon by, 75
Belisama, Horsley's, 83
Benas, B. L., paper by, 110; chairman, 110; exhibitor, 112
Blue Coat Hospital, notice of founder, 75, 77
Blundell, 33, 49
Blundell, Captain Bryan, 75
Bowdon, 1
Boyne's *Catalogue of Tokens*, 69
Bradley Hall, 7
Bradshaigh, 52
Bradwall, 6
Burley Hill, 99

C

Calke Abbey, 101
Camden's *Britannia*, 95
Caranda, in France, 116
Castrum, Roman, at Manchester, 26
Catholics, 49, 51, 55, 62, 63
Celtic, Late, antiquities, 116-117
Chaloner, 2, 10
Cheshire, notes relating to, 67
Chester, Bishop of, 43
Clarence, Duke of, visit to Liverpool, 74
"Cleveland," the, ship, 77, 79
Coins, found at Manchester, 23; Saxon, 51; Roman, 52, 116; Meols Beach, 67, 69
Collins, his chart, 94
Crewe, Sir John, 101
Crosby, Blundells of, 33, 49

D

Danyers, 8
Daresbury, 8
Dawson's *Pamphlet Literature of Liverpool*, 75
Derby, Earl of, 37
Derbyshire, mediæval pottery found in, 97
Douay, 39, 40
Duffield, 99
Dutton, 8

E

Edward the Confessor, coin of, 68
Edward I and III, coins of, 69, 102; quarter-noble of Edward III, found on Meols Beach, 79
"Etna," Tranmere steam ferry-boat, 72
Evans, Mr. John, 101
Eyes, Mr. Charles, his book-plate, 79

F

Ferrers family, 100
Fitton, 4
Franks, A. W., 117

G

Gatty, C. T., paper by, 97; exhibitor, 108, 115
Gaucher II, sterling of, 82
Gawsworth, 1
Gibson, J. H., paper by, 67, 108: exhibitor, 109, 110, 111, 114 115
Gibson, Thomas, chairman, 107
Gibson, Rev. T. E., paper by, 33. 49; exhibitor, 117, 118
Goss, Bishop, 53
Gower, Foote, 2
Grosvenor, 9

H

Haggerston, 60
Halsall, 34
Harkirke, 51
Harwarden, 4
Henry II, coin of, 68
Henry III, coin of, 69
Herstal, sterling of, 82
Hocknell, 4
Holme Randle, 2
Horseshoe, the, as a badge, 100, 101
Horsley, 83
Hoylake, 73
Hume, Rev. Canon, chairman, 105, 109, 111; his work for the Society, 106; exhibitor, 107, 108, 110; paper by, 110

I

Inscriptions, Roman, found in Manchester, 27

J

Jacob, J. G., chairman, 115; exhibitor, 116
Jewitt, Mr. Ll., 99
John II of Hainault, sterling of, 81

L

Lancashire, notes relating to, 67
Langton, 1 *foot note*
Legh, 6
Lenten Notes of the Olden Time, 113
Lenten Litanies, 113
Leyland's election medal, Liverpool, 71
Lightfoot, Mrs., of Liverpool, miniature painter, 73
Lilly, George, his map, 87
Limme, 6
Liverpool, prison, 62; tokens, 69-70; Dawson's pamphlet literature of, 75; slave trade in, 78; tiles, 108
Lhuyd, Humphrey, his map of Cambria, 85
Louvain, 82
Lymm, 1 *et seq.*
Lysons, 22

M

Manchester, Roman, paper on, 13
Map-history of the Lancashire coast, 83
Maps—Mappæ Mundi, 84; Pilgrims' maps, 84; Anglo-Saxon, 87
Mayer, Mr. Joseph, his work for the Society, 106; elected life member, 107; exhibitor, 116
Mayer Collection, pottery in, 97; objects from, 108; Late Celtic antiquities from, 116, 117
Medal of Leyland's election, 71
Mediæval pottery, found in Derbyshire, 97
Medlock, 20
Meols Beach, coins found on, 68
Mercator, 88, 95
Modburley, 4
Molyneux, 43
Moore, Rev. R. R., chairman, 111, 114, 116
More, 56
Munster's *Cosmographia Universalis*, 85

N

Norres, 8
Nuremburg Chronicle, 89
Nutter, 43

P

Papers, Authors of:—
Axon, W. E. A., 109
Benas, B. L., 110
Gatty, Charles T., 97, 109
Gibson, J. H., 67, 108, 115
Gibson, Rev. T. E., 33, 49, 116, 118
Hume, Rev. Canon, 110
Rylands, J. P., 1, 112
Rylands, T. G., 83, 111
Smith, Joseph, jun., 116
Watkin, W. T., 13, 111
Perry, 21
Philip de Montmorency, count of Horn, thaler of, 112
Portulanes, 88
Potter, C., antiquities from Meols Beach, 67, 68, 79; exhibitor, 108, 111, 112
Pottery, mediæval, 97
Proceedings of the Society, 105 *et seq.*
Ptolemy's map of the Lancashire coast, 83, 91, 92, 96

R

Radcliffe, 8
Radcliffe, D., exhibitor, 110
Recruits, East India, 73
Recusancy, paper on, 33-49; deed referring to, 115
Reliquary, the, 99
Report of the Society for Session xxx, 105
Rylands, J. P., paper by, 1, 112
Rylands, T. G., paper by, 83, 111

S

Savage, 8
Saxton, his map of Cheshire, 88
Scarsdale, Lord, 99
Scarisbrick, 51
Sephton, for Sefton, 43, 50
Smith, H. Ecroyd, 79
Smith, Joseph, jun., paper by, 116
Star Chamber, 56, 59
Stukeley, 14

T

Tabley, 8
Tildesley, Sir Thomas, commission signed by, 118
Tokens, Liverpool, 69-71
Townley, 36
Trawsfynydd in Merionethshire, Late Celtic antiquity found at, 117

V

Valenciennes, 81
Venables, 6

W

Warrington, 1
Watkin, W. T., paper by, 13, 111; exhibitor, 109, 114
Way, Albert, 116, 117
Werburton, 5
Whitaker, 14
Wigan, 55
William I or II, coin of, 68
Wilmslow, 1
Woolston, 10
Worthington, 39

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